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PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1981

Israeli Jets Bomb Iraqi Reactor

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service JERUSALEM — Israeli war-planes bombed and destroyed a French-built nuclear reactor complex near the Iraqi capital of Bagh-dad because it posed a threat "to the very survival of Israel," the Is-raeli government announced Mon-

day.

The army command said that the Israeli jets, flying more than 600 miles (960 kilometers) into Iraterritory, completely destroyed the 70-megawatt, uraniumpowered Osirak reactor, located about 18 miles south of Baghdad, in a mission "carried out to perfection" on Sunday. All of the Israeli planes returned to their bases, the command said.

[Iraq confirmed Monday that Israel had attacked the nuclear installations near Baghdad and said nine Israeli planes were involved in the attack but gave no details of damage, United Press International reported from Beirut. In a statement issued through the Iraqi news agency, the Baghdad government also charged that the Israelis had acted in league with Iran repeatedly since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war last Sept, 22, UPI report-

[Iraq called Monday night for an emergency meeting of the Arah League to discuss the attack, Renters reported. Baghdad vowed to continue its nuclear development. A Foreign Ministry spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi news gence.

agency, said that the foreign minis-ters of the Arab League should meet in Baghdad to discuss "The Zionist aggression on Iraq and the attack on the nuclear reactor in Baghdad," Reuters reported.]

The Israeli government said that the bombing raid was scheduled for Sunday on the assumption that the 100 to 150 French nuclear technicians who work at the reactor site would be off duty, thereby minimizing the risk of casualties. The Israelis said that none of the foreign employees was hurt. Because the reactor was not yet in operation, chances of radiation leakage were extremely limited. atomic industry sources

Part of Complex

[The Osirak reactor is part of a complex that houses a second. smaller reactor, also supplied by France. Another small, Sovietbuilt test reactor on the site was already in operation, but it could not be learned whether it was hit the planes, The Associated Press reported.]

Osirak, according to the Israelis, was nearing the capability of producing from either plutonium or enriched uranium fuel supplied by France up to four atomic bombs of the size exploded over Hiroshima. Japan, near the end of World War II. It would have been operational either in early July or early September, according to Israeli intelli"Thus, a mortal threat to the very existence of Israel was emergthe Israeli government de-

The air strike appeared to give Mr. Begin a major boost in his re-election campaign in the June 30 Israeli general election, as his opposition candidates Monday night issued a flurry of statements supporting the operation and un-derwriting the threat to Israel of an Iraqi nuclear arsenal,

Inexplicably, more than 24 hours passed from the time of the air attack until the Israeli announcement, without a word of protest from the Iraqi government. The air strike was ordered, the Israeli statement said, because reliable intelligence sources had indicated the reactor's function was to develop nuclear bombs to be used against Israel.

Israel said it decided to act now because in a few months the reactor would be operational and that bombing it then would be certain to scatter deadly radioactivity over densely populated Baghdad.

'Ensure Existence'

Had Israel not acted, the govemment declared, "we would have been compelled to passively observe the process of the production of atomic bombs in Iraq, whose ruling tyrant would not hesitate to launch them against Israeli cities, the centers of its populations."

"Therefore, the government of Israel decided to act without fur-

As evidence of the danger, the Israelis cited statements made by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein shortly after Iranian jets reportedbombed the reactor last Sept. 30, causing only superficial damage to auxiliary buildings.

"Saddam Hussein stressed that the Iranian attempts to attack the reactor were pointless, since it was being constructed against Israel alone," the Israeli statement said.

At the time of the September air strike, there were recurring sugges-tions in Baghdad and abroad that Israeli aircraft disguised with Ira-nian markings had been responsible. Israel denied it was involved in that air strike.

In an obvious reference to France, which sold the \$250 million experimental reactor to Iraq, and to Italy, which supplied a \$50 million radiochemistry laboratory complex, the Israeli government Monday declared:

"Two European governments, in return for oil, have assisted the Iraqi tyrant in the construction of atomic weapons. We again call upon them to desist from this horrifying, inhumane deed, Under no circumstances will we allow an enemy to develop weapons of mass destruction against out people. We will defend the citizens of Israel, in time and with all the means at our

New York Times Service

WARSAW - The Soviet Un-

ion's Communist Party has told

Foland's leaders that they are not

acting resolutely enough to stem

the tide of counterrevolution and

warned that Soviet-bloc countries

firmed Monday.

in four northern provinces.

which centers on union charges

that the government has failed to

follow through on investigating an incident of police violence in Bydgoszcz last March.

tral Committee, received Friday,

prompted members of the Polish

Politburo to schedule an emergen-

cy meeting of the Central Commit-

tee in Warsaw Tuesday that could

be decisive for their future and the future of Poland's social revolu-

The meeting could conceivably

result in yet another upheaval in Polish leadership, especially if hard-liners remaining on the com-

mittee press the convition that pol-

icies of liberalism and accomoda-

tion with Solidarity are leading to

an open rift with the Soviet Union

Harsh Language

read it, the letter was in harsh lan-guage and directly criticized by

name First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and Premier Wojciech

Jaruzelski. It said that the leaders

had promised at various meetings

to take steps to control the situa-

tion, but their words were not fol-

lowed by deeds.

As described by those who have

and other East Bloc allies.

The letter from the Soviet Cen-

Prime Minister Menachem Be-

night, said the decision to bomb the Iraqi facility was made "many months ago," but had been repeat-

edly postponed.
"We are convinced from the information at our disposal that they could have produced three, four or five bombs ... and you must un-derstand that for the last two years I have been living in a nightmare." Mr. Begin said.

When asked what kind of world reaction he expected to the raid, Mr. Begin said, "We will withstand all the reaction, because what we did was defend ourselves... We warned the French; we told them not to continue to supply the lragis with this equipment.

Asked about Arab world reaction. Mr. Begin replied, "I don't care about the Arab world. I care about our lives '

For more than a year, Israeli officials have raised the alarm publicly about the Iraqi nuclear development program. On July 14, 1980. France's Bastille Day, Mr. Begin made a speech in which he accused France of "creating an ex-tremely dangerous situation," and in a television interview the same day. Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin said that Israel would take measures against the atomic pro-

On July 28, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir called in the French chargé d'affaires at the French Embassy to express the

Russia, in Letter,

Warns Warsaw to

Toughen Policy

government's opposition to the sale of the nuclear equipment. Various foreign intelligence

Established 1887

agencies, including the U.S. CIA. have reported in the past that Israel either has already developed nuclear warheads or is close to developing them.

Israel has never confirmed that it is engaged in developing atomic weapons at a nuclear research complex near Dimona, in the Negev Desert, saving only that Is-rael will not be the first country in the region to introduce nuclear

Israel's leading nuclear physicist. Yuval Nee man, of the Tel Aviv University, said in a radio interview Monday night that it was obvious from scientific conferences he has attended that Iraq, even though it signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, was preparing

to build nuclear bombs. He said the French demonstrated irresponsibility after the Sept. 30 air attack by leaving the nuclear reactor, and with it 12 kilos (26

pounds) of enriched uranium. Mr. Nee'man. who is running for Israel's parliament against Mr. Begin in the June 30 national election, said he approved of the air

Other reaction Monday night from opposition leaders was guarded, but, for the most part, supportive of the strike.

Opposition Labor Party leader Shimon Peres, vacationing in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Condemns Israel for Attack, Fears Effect on Mideast Tension

An air attack last September on the Iraqi nuclear installation

near Baghdad caused damage by a fire, shown in this file photo-

graph, but did not destroy the reactor equipment which Israel

announced Monday that its aircraft had wiped out on Sunday.

WASHINGTON - The State Department on Monday condemned the Israeli air strike on Iraq's nuclear installation as threatening to heighten serious tensions in the Middle East.

Department spokesman Dean E. Fischer said Israel used U.S. military equipment in the attack Sunday, possibly violating the terms under which the equipment was delivered to Israel

Mr. Fischer said a report on the Energy Agency. attack is being prepared for submission to Congress in accordance with U.S. law. Israel was believed to have used U.S. F-4 Phantom jet fighter-bombers in the raid on the installation at Tammuz, about 18 miles (30 kilometers) from Bagh-

The Foreign Military Sales Act restricts foreign recipients of U.S. weapons to using them for defense, a provision that is in legal dispute. The United States government condemns the reported Israeli air strike on the Iraq nuclear

facility...the unprecedented character of which cannot but seriously add to the already tense situation

potential security threat to Israel, he said that Iraq has signed the the tension in this region of the 1970 Treaty on the Nonprolifera-tion of Nuclear Weapons and has an already explosive situation." he undertaken to accept the safe- said guards of the International Atomic

Although U.S. military analysts said Monday that weapons-grade nuclear materials could be made by the reactor, Mr. Fischer de-clared: "We have had no evidence sees the United States as indirectly that Iraq has violated its commit-responsible. ments under the treaty.

"But the United States is concerned that the availability of highly enriched uranium and the acquisition of sensitive nuclear facilities can increase the risk of nuclear proliferation, particularly in sensi-

tive and volatile areas like the

French Prime Minister Pierre in the area," Mr. Fischer said. Mauroy, in an interview on French When asked whether the United radio Monday, said the French States disagreed with Israel's judg-ment that the Iraqi facility was a raid. "It is an unacceptable and very grave act that can only add to

The 70-megawan Osirak reactor was built by the French under a contract signed Nov. 18, 1975. The installation was reportedly scheduled to go into operation this sum-

The first Soviet reports on the made.

A brief Tass despatch from Baghdad quoted Iraq's announcement of the attack, but gave no further details. The agency reported from Washington that the Reagan administration had been informed Sunday by Israel of the



attack. Quoting Mr. Fischer, Tass said there were indications that the planes used in the raid were U.S.-

In a later dispatch, Tass said: "The world community has received with profound concern the news report about the barbarous attack by the Israeli Air Force on nuclear facilities in Iraq." The agency quoted a spokesman for UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim as saying he was seri-ously concerned about the raid.

Egypt strongly denounced the Israeli attack. Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali described the raid as "grave, irresponsible and unjustified," and said Egypt considered the attack a serious devel-

Britain, which was preparing for a state visit Tuesday by King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, also assailed Israel for the raid. "We do not as yet have confirmation of the details, but this appears to have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Jimmy Carter's commitment of U.S. military power to defend the Gulf region "grew out of last-min-ute pressures for a presidential speech" without detailed study of its consequences and has been "uncritically accepted" by the U.S. public, according to David D. Newsom, who was the State De-

tries were not consulted or notified

Foreign Policy magazine, amplified in an interview with The Washington Post, Mr. Newsom called the Carter statement "a major new global commitment" for the United States.

the policy and suggested a national debate on its use, but stopped short of saying that the Gulf commitment was a mistake. He said in interview, however, that if he had been asked - he was not - "I would have said this is going further than we were really prepared under all the circumstances.

Opinion Known

Mr. Newsom, now director of administration and programs at Georgetown University's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, said it is not unprecedented for a major policy to emerge in such a way an Ocean nations for U.S. u without detailed planning. He their air and sea installations.

cited the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe in 1947 and President Truman's "Point Four" plan for aid to developing nations in 1949. Neither involved a military commitment from the United States, however.

The Carter Doctrine follower the fall of the shah of Iran, the seizure of the U.S. Embassy hostages in Tehran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Carter told a joint session of Congress: "Any attempt by any out-side force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America, and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, in-

cluding military force."
In Foreign Policy, Mr. Newsom wrote that "when the Eisenhower Doctrine, which called for the United States to come to the aid of nations requesting assistance when attacked by countries 'controlled by international Communism,' was promulgated in 1957, it was extensively debated in Congress and in the media. A joint resolution of Congress ultimately approved the doctrine."

The Carter Doctrine goes further, Mr. Newsom said, because "the United States now decides when to intervene, with or without a request." He said there has been little congressional scrutiny or public debate and "as far as is known, neither the current administration nor the previous one has ever conducted a detailed study of the implications of the policy or its alternatives."

Moreover, he said, at the time of the Carter announcement, "the United States had no capacity to back up that commitment with either troops or aircraft based in the region." He called the statement "a formal expression of presidential intent, supporting the creation of a security framework yet to be formed."

and negotiations with several Indi-

moderates in the leadership, have been attacked by both hard-liners and radicals. Polish party sources er ic. it signate in hat the letter was addressed to the Central Committee instead of the Politburo, a gesture that emphasized Mos-

will not leave Poland alone" in its crisis, reliable sources within the "This may not be the final ultimatum." one source remarked Communist Party con-Monday. "It may only be the first ultimatum. It may also be an invi-The letter from the Soviet Centation to change the party leadertral Committee directly to the Polish Central Committee was the ship. Many old-line members of the Central Committee will considfirst such official notice in the 11er it their last chance to stay in month crisis and it contained the power.'

cow's lack of trust in Mr. Kania.

ominous words "we will not leave Poland alone."

Meanwhile, government negoti-Since he assumed office in Sep-tember, Mr. Kania has been following a middle-of-the-road ators met for more than five hours course, attempting to balance off concessions given under strike threats to Solidarity with toughwith leaders of the Solidarity independent trade union, but failed to come up with any apparent progsounding speeches that say liberalress in efforts to avert a two-hour warning strike called for Thursday ism and refrom must not be carried too far. He is caught between hard-liners, who appear isolated in Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader. Poland but have drawn open supreturned from Geneva and port in the Soviet press, and the promptly began to use his influence to untangle the dispute. growing grassroots movement for democratic change both inside and

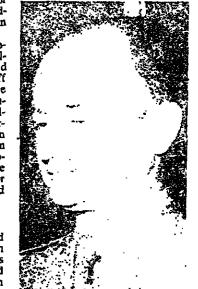
outside the party. Losing Patience

Specifically, the letter cited Moscow's view that the Polish news media is out of the party's control, and the message pointed to attacks upon police as a sign that the authorities are unable to assert themselves. There was no mention of the registration of independent unions or Poland's growng economic difficulties, sources

The document reportedly brought up the assertion that Poland owes its independence to the Soviet Union and asserted that Moscow is the only guarantor of Poland's boundaries.

News of the letter came after Poland's Deputy Premier Mieczsylaw Rakowski warned in a speech Sunday that the nation's Soviet allies are losing patience over the recurring crisis. He also said Poland's harassed rulers have exhausted their capacity for compromise. Many observers belive that Mos-

cow is especially upset by calls for change within the party itself, and by the prospect that such change could be irrevocably set at an ex-



Stanisław Kania

Wejciech Jaruzelski

traordinary party congress scheduled for mid-July. Some party members privately express the fear that the leadership may attempt to postpone the congress, a move that would touch off rebellion within the party ranks. As one more example of the di-

lemma facing Mr. Kania, 2 group of 22 intellectuals, some of them party members, released a statement supporting the country's democratic renewal even as the news of the Soviet letter was spreading. Any attempt to halt refroms, they said, would have incalculable consequences because it would dash social expectations and meet universal opposition.

"The only way out of the deep economic, social and political and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Is Reportedly Near **MX** Missile Compromise

By Michael Getler

and Lou Cannon Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan

administration and a blue-ribbon panel of outside experts studying the future of the MX missile are moving toward a proposal that discards major elements of the original basing plan and revives the possibility of an anti-ballistic missile defense system.

Senior officials stress that no final recommendations or decisions have been made.

But interviews with several persons in and out of government who are close to the deliberations suggest that a compromise is

emerging that offers something for everybody.
It will allow, sources say, the ad-

U.S. strategic nuclear missile • In the American West, grow-

ministration to start modernizing

the land-based component of the

ing MX opposition. Page 4.

forces with the MX, keep open several different options for the future and soften some of the political opposition to the previous proposal for a massive MX deployment in Utah and Nevada.

The key elements and options reportedly include:

 Putting the MX missile into (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Khomeini Threatens To Oust Dissidents

By Annette von Broecker

TEHRAN - In one of his sharpest outbursts. Iran's revolutionary leader Aystollah Ruhollah Kho-meini Monday warned that he would remove dissident politicians from office if they continue to challenge Islamic authorities.

"Everyone should know that when I feel danger toward the Islamic republic and Islam, I will not sit back and advise; I'll cut evcrybody's hands off," the ayatollah said. This is a Persian saying for removing people from power.
The 81-year-old leader was

speaking after sporadic shooting and street fights broke out in cen-tral Tehran Monday following a ban imposed by the revolutionary prosecutor on six newspapers, including one owned by President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr. The president condemned the ban as a move to impose a new dictatorship and called on his supproters to demon-Strate against it.

In a broadcast speech, his voice choking with anger, the ayatollah said. "I'll do the same that I did with the shah ... with those who want to oppose the prosecutor's office the Majlis and other institutions." He did not use names.

Fighting has been reported between supporters of Mr. Bani-Sadr and Islamic extremists near the Tehran bazaar, which was partially closed, and the Turkish and British embassies. Revolutionary guards fired warning shots and tear gas grenades to disperse groups of demonstrators shouting support for Iran's embattled president There were no reports of casual-

Bani-Sadr Speech

Despite the ban on his afternoon newspaper, Islamic Revolution, Mr. Bani-Sadr's supporters hurriedly circulated a four-page tabloid free of charge. Its front page carried the full text of a speech made by Mr. Bani-Sadr Sunday in the western city of Hamadan.

Mr. Bani-Sadr was quoted as saying in part: "In this moment there is no other way to save the Iran for failure to pay for data procountry but to resist...lran must

resist this strong inclination toward dictatorship." He added that the clergy-dominated authorities have tried to impose a system

In his reply Ayatollah Khomeini indirectly accused the president of imposing his own dictatorship. The ayatollah called on Iran's

revolutionary guards to arrest anyone who created disturbances and warned merchants in Tehran's bazaar not to listen to the voice of deviation. "Closure of the bazaar, demonstrations and deviationist speeches are against the interests of Islam and the interests of God." he said, adding that any protest demonstrations without govern-ment permission would be prevented.

Conciliatory Gesture

The ayatollah ended his speech with a conciliatory gesture: "Come back to the law; come back to the Koran. Do not cause [differences] that will isolate you. I like most of you and I want you to act in accordance with law."

erument spokesman, Behzad Na-bavi, told a news conference there is still time to repair the strained relationship between Mr. Bani-Sadr and the government Mr. Nabavi said the government has re-peatedly invited the president to attend cabinet meetings. But he also said that the government, though not the agency im-

Earlier today, Iran's chief gov-

newspaper, agreed with the action of the prosecutor. **High Court Refuses Challenge**

posing the ban on the president's

WASHINGTON (UPI) - The Supreme Court Monday refused to consider at this time a Dallasbased computer company's challenge to the agreement that freed the 52 American hostages from The justices declined to expedite

an appeal filed in the lower federal

courts by Electronic Data Systems

Corp., which is seeking to collect

on a \$20-million judgment against

cessing services.



U.S. Fiscal Policy ROME — Italy joined France on Monday in criticizing the United' States' tight money policy, which has recently driven up the dollar to record levels against both coun-

tries' currencies.
Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told Claude Cheysson, French minister of external affairs, that Italy shares France's concerns about the dollar's strength. Mr. Cheysson told President Reagan last week in Washington that France believes high U.S. interest rates are hurting Europe.

"I expressed to Cheysson the

preoccupation that exists in Italy

over U.S. monetary policy," Mr.

Colombo said after a three-hour

talk in Rome Mr. Colombo said that Europeans must allow the United States to fight inflation, but withcausing "serious disruptions... We are the trusted allies of the United States, but we ask them to understand the serious consequences that [their monetary] policy has for us."

Carter Ex-Aide Calls Gulf Plan Haphazard

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President

partment's senior career official at the time the policy was announced. Mr. Newsom, who was undersecretary of state for political af-fairs from 1978 to 1981, said his first knowledge of what has been called "the Carter Doctrine" came when he saw the State of the Union address in which the policy was announced on Jan. 23, 1980. Mr. Newsom said the Gulf coun-

in advance.
In an article published Sunday

He criticized the formulation of

Mr. Newsom said that his unhappiness with the policy was known in government circles, but that while he raised questions he did not take a position of opposition in intragovernmental meetings because he considered himself a representative of the State Department loyal to a presidential deci-

That framework is still in the making with plans for expansion of the Rapid Deployment Force an Ocean nations for U.S. use of

INSIDE Namibia Shift

While calling President Reagan a recist, Sam Nujoma, the Namibian guerrilla leader. also offered concessions that could help the United States persuade South Africa to move toward a settlement in Namibia. Page 5.

S. Korea in Focus

South Korea seems to have achieved a measure of stability under its young fifth republic, But observers political and economic developments are still tinged with uncertainty. A special supplement dealing with the country appears on Pages 7S-10S.

one of several pieces of legislation former Premier Mehdi Bazargan. cial revolution that transformed it from overseas, particularly the people who fill the new offices, in the nationalist movement that Haughey held several Cabinet po-

East Europeans Vary In Poland Criticism

VIENNA - National differences are emerging as East European states line up, some enthusiastically and some reluctantly, in a Soviet-led media campaign against what Moscow has called counter-

revolution in Poland. Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and East Germany have been quick to echo recent Soviet attacks on reformers in Poland's Communist Party while Hungary and Romania have kept comments on the Polish crisis more muted.

The one unifying point is a widespread belief in Eastern Europe that Moscow seems ready to drive its polemics against Poland to a new high point, according to Western diplomats in the area. But

Polish Party Is Warned

(Continued from Page 1) moral crisis is the road to renew

al." the statement said. Statements in similar vein from trade unions at major factories suggest that the union activists are losing patience as rapidly as the Soviet Union. An open letter to the premier from the Solidarity chapter at the huge Katowice steel mill said it was time to get moving or to change the governing team.

Reagan Message to ILO

GENEVA (NYT) - President Reagan stressed in a message Monday to the International Labor Organization the demands being made in some countries by workers and employers for the right to represent their own interests independent of government or political party.

The government, trade union and industry delegates attending the 145-nation ILO's annual assembly saw in the message a direct allusion to events in Poland.

Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan, who read the message, was also believed to be alluding to Polish events when he termed the ILO session historic because it was taking place at a time of profound changes in many parts of the world in the relationship between government and the people.

Three days earlier, the assembly with the exception of the Soviet Union and other Communist delegations, gave an ovation to Soli-darity leader Lech Walesa, after hearing him assert that the process of change under way in Poland

Belgian Official to Russia The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Belgium's foreign minister, Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, will visit the Soviet Union this month, Tass said Monday.

they could not say whether this would lead to military intervention to halt Warsaw's reforms.

Hungary, which has been the most even-handed in its comments on Poland, joined nonaligned Yugoslavia last week in stressing the independence of each Communist Party from Moscow.

The statement, made during a visit of Yugoslav Party leader Lazar Mojsov to Budapest, seemed to be a veiled expression of support for Warsaw.

Western diplomats in Budapest said it was unexpected, especially since a Hungarian commentary warned against counterrevolution in Poland in late May, and the press has since reprinted tougher than usual Soviet comments on

Romania, which opposed the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia to end reforms there, restated its "hands-off" position last week in a speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Although it clearly disapproves of the Solidarity independent union, Bucharest has printed only positive reports about Poland in its few press comments on that country in recent weeks.

Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek made a short visit to Romania last Thursday after which both sides called for "a peaceful solution to all interstate conflicts and disputed issues.' Western diplomats in Bucharest said nothing more was known about the purpose of the visit. More orthodox tones have dom-

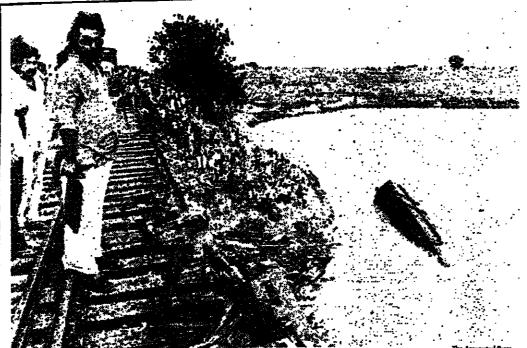
inated press comments from other states on what they see as the danger of revisionists' and counterrevolutionaries' taking over the Polish Communist Party.
The Czechoslovak press, one of

the most enthusiastic critics of what the Poles call their "renewal process," accused the Polish Party last week of two cardinal Communist sins.

The Czechoslovak Party daily Rude Prayo said that the Poles were admitting too many uncommitted youths into the party and not enough workers, while the Slovak Party daily Pravda accused Polish politicians and Solidarity leaders of advocating the renegade Communist principles of Leon Trotsky.

East Germany pitched in with support for a hard-line Polish Communist group hailed by Mos-cow but denounced by the Warsaw leadership. The group, the Katowice Forum, urged a return to orthodox Communist policies.

Bulgaria broke a long silence last week to say that Poland's Communist system was threatened by anti-Socialist forces. Western diplomats in Sofia said the article, printed prominently in three Sofia dailies, was the most critical and pessimistic statement to date from



SEARCH CONTINUES — Workers kept up rescue efforts for missing bodies Monday after seven cars from a passenger train plunged into the Bagmati River in India's Bihar state.

Over 1,000 May Have Died in India Train Wreck

United Press International NEW DELHI --- More than 1,000 people may have been killed when seven crowded passenger train cars plunged off a bridge and into a river, an official said Monday. A death toll that large would make it one of the worst railway accident

"At least 1,000 people have died but we have fished out only 97 bodies so far," a district magistrate said. Navy divers and local fishermen searched the Bagmati River but were able to find

only two of the seven cars. Railway officials said that 500 tickets had been sold for the train, but Indian news agency reports quoted villagers as saying the train was overcrowded and that many people were perched on the roofs.

The magistrate said the wreck in Bihar state. about 650 miles (1,100 kilometers) southeast of New Delhi, was caused when the engineer braked to avoid hitting a cow. He said heavy winds also contributed to the accident, which occurred Satur-

U.S. Appears Near Missile Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

production while scaling down, at least initially, the original deploy-ment plan, which called for shuttling 200 missiles among 4,600 un-derground shelters in Utah and Nevada Under consideration is a plan that would cut that deployment roughly in half, clustering fewer missiles and shelters in fewer valleys and reducing the environmental impact and cost.

 Doing preparatory work that would allow MX missiles to be placed in underground silos now used for older Minuteman and Titan missiles in other states. This option would allow the first MX missiles to be fielded roughly one year earlier than at the Utah and Nevada bases.

 Accelerating research, development and testing, though not necessarily deployment, on an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense system to protect silos from Soviet attack.

 Beginning a study of funding needs for a missile smaller and lighter than MX that, several years from now, could be produced in large numbers and moved around the country by road, plane or rail so that it would be relatively in-

the advanced, D5 version of the submarine-based Trident missile, which, several years hence, would give the Navy the same ability to destroy Soviet missile silos that MX is supposed to have. The possibility of putting MX to sea, an option once favored by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger,

is now viewed as dead. The idea behind these options is that they allow the basic MX to move ahead while work goes on with the other approaches.

For the Reagan White House, the questions of whether and where to deploy MX are crucial. This is partly due to the missile's \$35 billion-to-\$60 billion price tag and political opposition to con-structing huge new bases in Utah

The Air Force contends that years of studies of more than 30 possible ways to base MX repeat-edly go back to the idea of shut-tling the 200 missiles among 4,600 protective shelters scattered in the Great Basin of Utah and Nevada. That seems to be the best way to keep the missile safe from Soviet attack, since Soviet commanders would not know which shelters hid

The Carter administration ac ulnerable. cepted this scheme. But Mr.

• Accelerating development of Reagan, as candidate and presi-

dent, has frequently said that while the United States needs the missile, he does not like the Air Force

basing idea. Mr. Weinberger has said the same thing.

In March, rather than proceeding with the Carter plan, Mr.

Weinberger appointed a a 15member panel of nongovernment experts to take yet another look at the MX and report to him by July 1. Mr. Weinberger says the conclusions will be seriously considered

by the administration. A compromise plan, some sources say, may be easier on local politicians because it does represent a cutback and suggests the administration has done something to take their concerns into account

At the same time, it will avoid total abandonment of the original plan, which could cause trouble with allies in Europe if they see U.S. political opposition succeed-ing at getting rid of land-based missiles. European governments now face protest movements because the United States wants to put medium-range missiles there.

U.S. Decries Iraq Attack

(Continued from Page 1) been an unprovoked attack," said

a Foreign Office spokesman. "We can only condemn such a grave breach of international law, which could have the most serious consequences." Mr. Fischer said Israel did not

inform the United States of the attack until after it took place. The Italian Foreign Ministry released a statement Monday expressing its "grave concern" over the Israeli raid and saying it understood that about 20 Italian technicians working at the site were not injured. Iraq bought part of its nu-clear research facilities from Italy.

In April, 1979, unidentified attackers blew up parts of the Osirak reactor as they awaited shipment in the Mediterranean port of La Seyne-sur-Mer, and various French officials hinted that the explosives might have been planted

by Israeli secret service agents. Last August, a senior Egyptian-born nuclear scientist who was a principal figure in the Iraqi nuclear program was murdered in his Paris hotel room, and again there was speculation that Israeli intelligence agents were responsible. Is-rael denied involvement in both in-

In September, while about 100 French technicians were working at Tammuz and 600 Iraqis were getting atomic science training in France, Iraq invaded Iran. Fearing Iranian aerial attacks, the French pulled out most of their techni-cians and stocked the nuclear fuel in concrete bunkers, just before several F-4 Phantom jets carrying Iranian markings attacked the site

Asked whether the latest raid might change plans by French President Francois Mitterrand to become the first French head of state to visit Israel, Mr. Mauroy replied, "We are limiting ourselves to a firm condemnation of the at-

As to whether France would continue to deliver weapons-grade uranium to Iraq, Mr. Mauroy said, "The attack has answered that problem." Faced with persistent questions on whether France would replace the reactor if Iraq asked, he said:

"It is a request that we would study. ... France wants to make its arms sales policies more moral. We want to respect our pledges but we want a reinforcement of controls over nuclear power stations and we no longer want to be a major arms salesmen on the in-

13 Liberian Soldiers Condemned for Plot

The Associated Press MONROVIA, Liberia - Thirteen soldiers have been convicted of treason and sentenced to execution by firing squad, according to

The soldiers were convicted by a special court-martial board of plotting to overthrow the Liberian military government.

Lebanese Cease-Fire, Arms Removal Proposed by Arab League Committee

BEIT ED DINE, Lebanon -With Saudi Arabia and Kuwait mediating, Syria and the Lebanese Christians and Moslems resumed negotiations Monday on a peace plan calling for a cease-fire throughout Lebanon and the removal of heavy arms from the ma-

The Arab League emergency committee - made up of the Saudi, Syrian and Kuwaiti forcign ministers and the secretary-general of the League - began peacemak-ing efforts Sunday at this Lebanese mountain resort in an attempt to end fighting between Syrian troops and Christian militiamen in which more than 644 Lebanese have been killed since April 1.

A lull in the fighting was reported Sunday as the peace effort got

Cease-Fire First

Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy who is en route to the Middle East, left Paris Monday. A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Paris

IRA Begins Stepping Up Maze Strike

BELFAST - A fifth immate joined the Maze prison hunger strike Monday in a campaign for political status for Irish Republican Army prisoners and the IRA vowed to add a new hunger striker every week until Britain yields.

The British Northern Ireland Office, which administers the province, said that Thomas McIlwee, 23, serving a life sentence for manslaughter in a 1976 bombing raid in which a woman was burned to death, has joined

Sinn Fein, the political branch of the Provisional IRA, said earlier that Mr. McIlwee, who lost an eye in the premature explosion of an IRA bomb, would join four other convicts fasting in support of the IRA's demand that its imprisoned members be treated as political prisoners. Four prisoners died last month in the hunger strike, but the British government maintained its stand that the IRA prisoners are common criminals.

In a statement issued through Sinn Fein, Maze prisoners said they were abandoning their previous strategy of having only four men on strike and adding new men to the protest only as replacements for those who died. They said this had "allow[ed] the British a recuperation period during which they enjoy a lessening of pressure and can callously prepare for the deaths of the next hunger strikers."

Sinn Fein spokesman Danny Morrison said, "There could be one or two new hunger strikers every week from now on. There will be another one starting this

Mr. Morrison said there are 90 to 100 hunger strike volunteers at the prison, whose inmates include almost 440 men jailed for Irish nationalist activities.

The four prisoners who died last month succumbed after fasting for between 59 and 66 days. Joseph McDonnell, 30, is the longest survivor of the four now fasting. He has been without food for 31 days, so it is likely to be about three weeks before he reaches the critical stage. The others have fasted for between 11 and 18 days.

Since the death May 5 of Bobby Sands, the first in the current wave of hunger strikers, 34 civilians, policemen and soldiers have died across the province in violence stemming from the fasts.

Israelis Hit

(Confinued from Page 1)

resort city of Eilat, said, "Once again, the Israeli Air Force showed it is the best in the world." Mr. Peres said he would withhold further comment until a meeting Monday of the parliament's descret views on Sino-American relations, which fell into the hands of IIS diplomats, according to a came from former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin and former foreign minister Abba Eban.

Last November, Iraq prevented inspection of its nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency, saying that IAEA inspectors could not come to Baghdad because of the current war

The core of the Iraqi nuclear program was purchased from France after France's then Prime Minister Jacques Chirac visited Baghdad and discussed with President Hussein the sale of two reactors, one for power production and the other for research. The Iraqis first insisted on purchasing a 500megawatt uranium graphite-gas reactor which could produce not only electricity but also hundreds of kilograms of plutonium, which could be diverted for military pur-

After extended negotiations, the Iraqis finally bought the 70-megawatt reactor, along with six charges of 12 kilograms (26 pounds) of uranium enriched to 93 percent. The French also agreed to help train 600 Iraqi technicians and scientists, and to supply a second, one-megawatt reserach reac-

Following the Chirac-Hussein agreement, Iraq committed itself to sell France 10 million tons of oil annually and make arms purchases from France amounting to \$1.5

refused to be specific about a destination for Mr. Habib, who spent 20 days shuttling around the Mideast on a peace mission last

The peace plan was proposed by Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi during 14 hours of talks and was received favorably by leaders of Lebanon's Moslem and Christian factions, sources close to the Beiteddin conference

Beirut Radio quoted Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan, a Moslem, as saying the conferees were giving top priority to efforts to arrange a cease-fire so the talks could continue in "complete security and stability."

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio said a peace plan under discussion called for a cease-fire, the removal of heavy weapons from the major cities and discussion of Syria's role in Lebanon.

But reports from Lebanese sources said the Syrians posed a key problem for the Christians by

demanding that they publicly break their ties with Israel.

Bachir Gemayel, commander of the Christian Phalange Party's militia, made no mention of Israel after speaking with the mediators Sunday, but he did say he was optimistic about "a new opportunity for us to resolve the crisis. We accept it and are willing to come to

an understanding." Walid Jumblat, leader of Lebanon's leftist Moslem coalition, said the success or failure of the current talks would depend on the rightist Christians' willingness to break with their Israeli backers: "National entente now hinges on one matter. This matter is a pledge by the Lebanese [Christian] Front to sever all ties with Israel."

Israel has become a prime weapons supplier to Christian forces and has pledged to protect them against Syria's air force. Syria claims that that aid poses a direct threat to its security by opening Christian territory in Lebanon as a possible Israeli invasion route to

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Probe of Cameraman Continues in Atlanta New York Times Service

ATLANTA - Authorities are continuing their investigation into the background and activities of a young black man who was detained for 12

hours last week and questioned about the mysterious deaths of 28 young blacks in the Atlanta area over the last 22 months. Sources familiar with the proceedings said Sunday that laboratory analyses of carpet samples and sweepings, pieces of clothing and animal

hairs obtained from the home of the man, Wayne B. Williams, showed 'encouraging" and "promising" matchups with fibers found on some of the victims' bodies. However, crime-lab technicians refused to comment. High-ranking task force officials said their investigation of Mr. Wiliams — a 22-year-old, free-lance television cameraman — was continuing because "he's the best possibility we have at this time." No charges have been filed against Mr. Williams and he has not been officially identified as a suspect in any of the murders.

Gulf Ministers Discuss Economic Cooperation

The Associated Press RIYADH - Finance and economy ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council met here Monday to devise a collective cooperation

pact and abolish bilateral agreements. The meeting was chaired by the Saudi Arabian finance and economy minister, Mohammed Aba al-Khail, with his counterparts from Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman attending. They were to act on a decision by the council's May 25 summit in Abu Dhabi

to boost economic cooperation and ensure stability in the region.

Conference sources said the projected pact will abolish all trade and customs barriers among the six countries and encourage private capital for investment projects as part of an economic integration plan.

Britain to Seek Contracts During Khaled Visit

LONDON - King Khaled of Sandi Arabia arrives here Tuesday for a four-day state visit during which Britain will be seeking a bigger share in hicrative Saudi military contracts.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited Saudi Arabia in the spring, and talks on defense contracts that began then are due to be continued here. King Khaled's half-brother Prince Sultan, who is defense minister, is scheduled to meet with his British counterpart, John Nott.

Greece Gives U.S. Deadline on Bases Accord New York Times Sérvice

ATHENS - Greece has given the United States a June 15 deadline to accept its terms in the accord on U.S. bases, and to sign the agreement by June 18. Official sources said that it would otherwise be impossible to conclude matters before the Greek general elections in November.

The sources said the notification by the Greek government did not constitute an ultimatum, but stemmed from the fact that it was, in practical terms, impossible to otherwise ratify the accord before parliament

recessed early in July. Foreign Minister Constantine Mitsotakis said last week that the accord would be signed this month only if certain Greek terms wer cepted, but he would not disclose details of his demands. He said the terms under which the bases have been operating since 1953 were lenient and "will most definitely be revised."

Pertini Urges Speedy Effort to Form Coalition

ROME - Italian President Sandro Pertini told Premier-designate Arnaldo Forlani Monday to speed up efforts to form a coalition govern-ment. Mr. Forlam's four-party coalition resigned 13 days ago after reports linked some ministers with a secret Masonic lodge.

Local elections take place in many parts of Italy on June 21 and opposition groups believe the five possible coalition parties have agreed see how they fare in them before completing negotiations on the new

Meanwhile, former Foreign Trade Minister Gaetano Stammati, 73, was under treatment in a Milan hospital Monday, but doctors denied press speculation that he had taken an overdose of barbiturates. Mr. Stammati's name appeared on a list of 953 alleged members of the *Propaganda Due* Lodge, or P-2.

China Said to Fire Official Iraq Reactor Who Misplaced Secret Data

By Michael Weisskopf

Hong Kong newspaper report.

The respected newspaper Ming Bao reaching here Monday said that a department chief of China's

Foreign Trade Ministry who had been visiting the U.S. Embassy in Peking on official business left behind his briefcase containing a copy of the sensitive document.

The official hastily returned for-

his bag, but was reportedly kept waiting 15 minutes during which time it is suspected that the document was photocopied. U.S. diplomats said Monday that the parcel was promptly returned to the Chinese official when he came back looking for it.
Acting U.S. Ambassador J.

Stapleton Roy declined comment, saying the embassy has adopted a standard policy of refusing to com-ment on stories of that kind. China's Foreign Ministry, which is preparing for Sunday's visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., also declined com-

The Hong Kong newspaper, which is believed to have excellent contacts within the Chinese leadership, said the document in question had been drafted in February, 1980, by Chinese Embassy officials in Washington and signed by China's ambassador to the United

States, Chai Zemin. It reviewed the first year of normalized Sino-American relations, revealed the embassy's opinions on American political and social developments, forecasted the future

of bilateral relations and fully mapped out the position of the Chinese authorities toward the nese authorities toward the United States with nothing left

out, the newspaper reported.

After the Communist Party's
Central Committee had studied the document, it ordered distribution to leading officials in the Foreign Ministry and Foreign Trade Ministry to serve as guidance in carrying out Peking's policies toward the United States.

As soon as the Central Committeee discovered that the briefcase was left in the embassy long enough for the document to be photocopied, the guilty official was reportedly moved to a job where he would not be dealing with for-

Haig Aide, Botha **Expected to Meet**

The Associated Press,
JOHANNESBURG — William
P. Clark Jr., the U.S. deputy secretary of state, will probably meet
Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha of
South Africa this week for talks on
independence for South Plant Afri independence for South-West Afri-

ca (Namibia), the Johannesburg Star reported Monday. Mr. Botha said Monday that he and his Cabinet had spent the weekend in the Namibian war zone to dispute recent claims by black nationalist guerrillas that they control areas there. He said he and his ministers had traveled freely throughout the zone, which

is near the Angolan bonder.

Mr. Botha did not say whether he would meet with Mr. Clark who was to arrive in Cape Town on Wednesday. Mr. Clark was to fly on to Windhoek, the Namibian

WHEN YOU MAKE THE FOLKS BACK HOME WANT TO BE IN YOUR SHOES, SAVE SOME DUTCH GUILDERS ON THE CALL.

Who wouldn't want to be in your shoes? Especially when those feet will be taking you to the famous cheese markets, flower auctions, gorgeous canals, windmills, and a Van Gogh or two. So share it all with your family and friends back home. But before you make that call, here are some guilder-saving tips.
SAVE ON SURCHARGES

Many hotels outside the U.S. charge

exorbitant surcharge fees on inter-

national calls. And sometimes the

call itself. But if your hotel has

fees are greater than the cost of the

TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel

surcharges reasonable, go ahead and

There are other ways to save money. SAVE WITH A SHORTIE

In most countries there's no threeminute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the callback from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

SAVE MIGHTS & WEEKENDS Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

Now that you've learned to walk

leather. And now that you've learned

on wood, you've saved a little shoe

the calling tips, you'll find it easy to foot the phone bill. (A) Bell System

call. No Teleplan? Read on! usually low. Or, you can avoid Reach out and touch someone

By Peter Behr Washington Past Service WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration is willing to change some details of its new tax proposal to regain the support of business groups as the congressional fight

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begins in earnest this week. James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, said Sunday that while President Reagan is probably through negotiating with the Democratic leadership on the tax issue, the bargaining with busi-

ness is not over. Cliff Massa of the National Association of Manufacturers agreed, to a point, "I have some reason to believe this will settle down" if there are compromises by the ad-ministration and the Southern conservatives the administration is trying to win over, Mr. Massa said. "it's hopeful speculation at this point, nothing specific."

Mr. Massa said he and his associales still hope to persuade the ad-ministration that it is not necessary to cut \$50 billion from the business tax reductions in the president's original plan. The reduction was made in part to reduce the drain on tax revenues over the next six years and thus to make it eventually easier to balance the budget, a concession the administration believes is critical to winning the backing of conservative

Meanwhile, House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Democrat from Massachusetts, said bis side has some bargaining to do as well, and he will try to pry Republican and Democratic congressmen away from the president's side by forcing separate votes on a halfdozen of the most sensitive spend-

ing cuts proposed by Mr. Reagan. Rep. O'Neill, in a TV interview, cited proposed budget cuts in food assistance for children and the elderly as well as aid for handicapped children and vocational education, declaring. "We're not going to climinate those programs without a fight."

O'Neill Counterattack

The House speaker, whose leadership in the economic debate is being questioned by some Democrats, hit hard at Mr. Reagan, again calling the administration tax program a windfall for the rich. The president truly in my opinion doesn't understand the working class of middle America, what it's all about, what they go through, because of the fact he doesn't associate himself with those types of people," Rep. O'Neill said. "I think that he has very, very selfish people around

The administration's immediate problem is dealing with business groups whose leaders and lobbyists were jolted by the sudden change in the proposed tax program. Business groups are also at-tacking an accounting provision in the administration's new plan that would require some businesses to depreciate investments in equipment over a longer period than called for in the original plan — thus lessening available cash after

Mr. Massa said this particularly hurts manufacturing including textiles, machinery, chemicals, aerospace and electronics, whose members loudly supported the president's original economic pro-

"I don't think the final details of the program are frozen," Mr. Baker said in a TV interview. He said he thinks the gap that opened suddenly between the administra-tion and the business lobbying groups when the new tax plan was unveiled last Thursday is being



Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. greeting President Jose Lopez Portillo in Washington.

planes were to bring the weapons ernments it is assumed that none

ever were brought in.

But Mr. Ellsberg said Monday

that American forces had standing orders in the early 1960s to bring

them in without consulting Japan

did not say whether any, in fact, had been flown into the bases on

Protest Explosion in Tokyo

blew out windows and scorched a

wall of a government office build-ing in central Tokyo early Monday

in an apparent attack by radicals

opposing the return by the U.S.

aircraft carrier Midway to its home

port at Yokosuka, Japan, police

received phone calls from a man

claiming to belong to the radical group Chukakuha (Middle-Core Faction) who said the attack was

to protest the return of the Mid-

Airport. No injuries were reported.

The Associated Press

MAZZARA DEL VALLO, Sici-

ly — Two light earthquakes shook the Belice Valley Monday as au-

thorities reported that 60 percent

of the buildings in this town on the eastern coast of Sicily

Earthquakes Hit Sicily

last Friday and the expansion

Tokyo's Narita International

Police said several newspapers

TOKYO (AP) - An explosion

in the case of a "high alert."

U.S. Had Plan to Fly A-Weapons to Japan Without Prior Notification, Ellsberg Says

By William Chapman

Washington Past Service
TOKYO — Daniel Ellsberg
claimed Monday that the U.S. military had made plans to fly nuclear weapons into Japan during serious emergencies without consulting Japanese officials.

to American bases in Japan from Okinawa, which was under U.S. control at that time. He made the remarks during a meeting Monday with opposition members of the Japanese Diet

(parliament), who invited him here to focus attention on controversial charges that U.S. nuclear weapons had been illegally brought into Ja-

Mr. Ellsberg said the Japanese people had been victims of a longrunning "deception" about the nuclear weapons issue, which has occupied center stage in Japanese politics for over three weeks. His statements added more fuel to the controversy and his visit is being given much publicity in the Japanese press.

Mr. Ellsberg said he had not come to Japan "to advance the interests of any faction." He said it was not clear whether past Japathe "deception" over the presence

"But by any established standards," he said, "it has been established that the United States has

His disclosures, along with those of former U.S. Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer, have severely embarrassed the government of Premier Zenko Suzuki, who continued to claim Monday that Japan's nonnuclear principles have not been violated.

Mr. Baker did not mention that waters on U.S. naval ships.

When it was pointed out that Ja-

out bringing the weapons to Japan. Mr. Ellsberg, who became well-known in the 1970s for disclosing

Shagari of Nigeria arrived in Yu-goslavia on Monday for a three-day state visit. He was expected to hold talks with President Sergei was any prior consultation on nu-

Mr. Elisberg, a former Pentagon official, said that under plans existing in the early 1960s, U.S.

Mr. Meese said only that no de-

had second thoughts about their

that Mr. Lesever's nomination

should be withdrawn, to throw the

president's full support behind his

Mr. Baker praised Sen. Percy even though the committee chair-

man played a major role in block-

ing Mr. Lefever. Despite that disa-

White House is pleased with most

of Sen. Percy's actions. He added

that Sen. Percy "has done a good job in running the Foreign Rela-

enough about Sen. Percy's opposi-

tion to Mr. Lefever to put a hold

on the senator's candidate to be

U.S. attorney for northern Illinois.

has no policy toward the Soviet Union, saying the administration

will "seek to control and halt Sovi-

et expansionism throughout the world" while standing ready to talk about "meaningful" arms con-trol. The U.S.-Soviet trade rela-

tionship will not be expanded as

long as Moscow pursues an aggressive course in Afghanistan and

Nigeria Chief in Belgrade

BELGRADE - President Shehu

Kraigher on bilateral economic re-

lations and the nonaligned move-

ment, to which both countries be-

elsewhere, he said.

Mr. Meese rejected questions suggesting that the administration

tions Committee.

that that consideration, combined with Mr. Reagan's disappointment over Mr. Lefever, would lead the president to move very slowly in finding another nominee.

cision had been made to abolish the post. He said said that neither nese officials have gone along with Mr. Reagan nor his top advisers of nuclear weapons here or whether they themselves had been decision, after being told by Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Charles H. Percy of Illinois

brought in nuclear weapons."

Suzuki said he intends to maintain the long-standing government policy that American nuclear weapons are neither stored on Japanese territory nor brought into Japanese

pan was in the position of welcoming nuclear protection from the United States while insisting that nuclear weapons not be brought here. Mr. Suzuki agreed that Ja-pan's "peace and stability" was bound up in the American nuclear deterrent. But he said that the deterrent could be maintained with-

the "Pentagon Papers," had at-tracted considerable publicity here earlier by stating he had learned in the early 1960s that nuclear weapons were stored on an LST (land-ing ship, tank) offshore from a Marine air station.

Under a 1960 agreement, the United States had promised to consult with the Japanese government before bringing in nuclear maintained that since there never clear matters between the two gov-

Meese Assails News Leaks, but Doubts Reagan Would Counter With Wiretaps By Lee Lescaze

Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - Presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d has said that he doubts the Reagan administration would ever authorize wiretaps to trace leaks of classified information, but he condemned reporters who use leaked informa-tion as being like receivers of stolen property.

Mr. Meese said it is as wrong for journalists to make use of leaked secrets as it is for government em-ployees to leak classified documents. Such a journalist is like a "fence." Mr. Meese said: "He's equally guilty."

Responding to a question in a TV interview, Mr. Meese said someone who leaks information "is betraying his country." He said the Reagan administration has not authorized any wiretaps to track down leaks, however, and added,

"I seriously doubt that we would." Mr. Meese and the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, Sunday as the White House opened its latest campaign to win congressional approval of the president's tax-cut package. Both were asked about a number of pontax issues, including the withdrawal of Ernest W. Lefever, President Reagan's choice to be the administration's chief adviser on human

Baker Predicts A 2d Term for

Reagan in '84

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, at 70 the oldest chief executive in the nation's history, will seek and win a second term in 1984 the White ond term in 1984, the White House chief of staff predicted. "I think the president is com-mitted to seeking re-election in 1984," said James A. Baker 3d Sunday during a television in-

"I think the president fully intends to seek re-election and will seek re-election and will be re-elected," he emphasized.

whether Mr. Reagan would abolish the human rights job in the State Department. Mr. Lefever withdrew after the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted against his nomination 13 to 4.

'Subjective Post'

Mr. Baker called attention to a suggestion by Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee that perhaps the human rights post should be abolished be-The two differed in emphasis cause it is "a subjective post." Mr. when answering questions about Baker, in his TV interview, said

Alleged U.S. Production of Parts For Neutron Bombs Alarms Pravda

The Associated Press MOSCOW - Pravda expressed 'deep alarm' Monday over reported U.S. production of neutron bomb components, denouncing neutron weapons as "the posson-ous fruit of the man-basing aspirations of the Pentagon."

The Communist Party daily's commentary followed reports from Washington that the Energy Department, complying with a sec-

Test-Tube Twin Boy Said Out of Danger

United Press International
MELBOURNE — The world's first test-tube twin boy was out of danger and said to be making excellent progress Monday after surgery to correct a serious heart de-fect, doctors said.

Stephen Mays was born Saturday one minute before his sister Amanda, who was reported Mon-day to be in excellent condition.

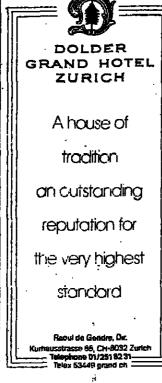
tion of a bill passed by Congress, has begun manufacturing components and allocating resources for a neutron weapon. The reports said the Reagan administration has yet to decide whether to com-

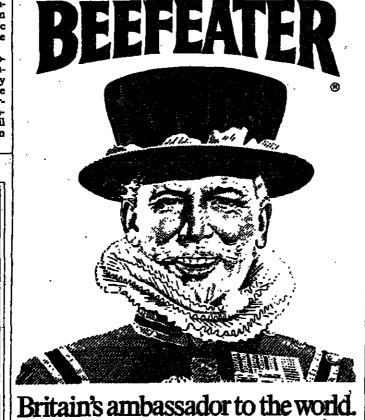
plete assembly of the weapons.

Noting comments earlier this year by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who said the deployment of neutron weapons would come only after consultations with North American Treaty Alliance members, Pravda said the latest reports show that "the calming assurances from Washington were and are a kind of anesthetic designed to weaken the vigilance

of nations."
"The reports of the start of production across the ocean of neutron bombs adds to the extremely gloomy picture of the aggressive plans of the U.S. militaristic circles," Pravda commentator Gen-nady Vasiliev said. "These evil plans cannot but evoke deep alarm among those who cherish peace."







Beefeater. A superlative tasting gin, first created in London by James Burrough over 100 years ago. A subtle blend of herbs and spices, skilfully distilled to yield a spirit 4 that defies imitation.

Beefeater. The gin of England.

With Mexico

By Lee Lescaze

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - President Reagan and Mexican President José Lopez Portillo embraced Monday at the White House at the start of a two-day meeting that both men hope will improve relations between their two countries.

Mr. Reagan has made good rela-tions with Mexico and Canada an important part of his foreign poli-cy. In the opening move of Mr. Reagan's effort to build a stronger partnership with Mexico, Mr. Lopez Portillo was the first foreign leader he visited as president-elect.

"I welcome you today with the pledge that this administration will sincerely and diligently strive to maintain a relationship of mutual respect and cooperation between our two nations," Mr. Reagan said. "Decisions affecting both sides of our border will be made only after the closest consultations between our governments."

Mr. Lopez Portillo, referring to the years during which the United States treated Mexico as a junior partner, said that there should be neither arrogance nor submission in the relationship between the two countries and that 'we want to be understood and we want to under-

In an apparent reference to an area of disagreement between the Reagan administration and Mexico, Mr. Lopez Portillo said "we are .. immersed in a regional contest

that shades our relationship." Mr. Reagan's administration supports the junta in El Salvador and is withholding aid to Nicara-gua while Mexico disapproves of U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran junta and backs the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

However, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Lopez Porulio appear to like each other and seem to be unwilling to let their differences over the lighting in Central America block them from making progress on other is-sues. And further, Mexico is now the United States' third largest trading partner.

Mr. Reagan took Mr. Lopez Portillo to the presidential retreat at Camp David. Md., after a short initial meeting at the White House. The Mexican president is the first foreign leader Mr. Reagan has entertained at Camp David.

2 Killed in Oregon Fall The Associated Press

PARKDALE, Ore. — A refor-matory school student and his adult adviser were killed when they fell into a crevice on Mount Hood during a group camping trip, the sheriff's office reported Sunday. Members of the group reported that the youth slipped on an icy cliff late Saturday and both fell when the adviser tried to reach

Reagan Sees AMA Board Opposes Closer Ties 2 Anti-Abortion Bills

By Philip J. Hilts Washington Post Service

CHICAGO - The board of the American Medical Association has decided to throw the weight of the AMA into the battle against legislation in the House and Senate that would define human life as beginning at conception.

Late last week, the board of trustees voted to send two spokesmen to oppose the two nearly identical bills - called the "Human Life" legislation - at hearings in Congress in the middle of June. The measures would effectively outlaw abortion by making it murder. Opponents also claim that passage would outlaw several orms of contraception.

"We will speak in opposition to the bill [introduced in the Senate]." said James Sammons, executive director of the AMA. A spokesman for Dr. Sammons elaborated: "The legislation is founded on the idea that a scientific consensus exists that life begins at the time of conception. We will go up there to say that no such consensus exists."

In addition, the spokesman said, the idea that life begins at conception creates great legal problems in any pregnancy, since it would mean that two legal persons exist in the same body, and almost any medical treatment for the woman would entail a risk for the fetus. Under the bills, he said, a fetus would have legal rights, raising the possibility that treatment of the mother could be withheld.

Largest Lobby

The AMA, the United States' largest organization of doctors, with a membership of 240,000 physicians, will be one of the most influential groups to oppose the bills and the group that has the largest lobbying organization in Washing-

ton of those in opposition.
Others who have declared their opposition include the National Academy of Sciences, the American Public Health Association, six former attorneys general, and a Boston group that includes several hundred scientists and six Nobel laureates.

Hearings on the Senate version of the bill were begun in the spring in a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. The AMA was not invited to testify at those hearings, an AMA spokesman said. But the association has been invited to speak at the new rounds of hearings to be held by Republican Sen. John P. East of North Carolina.

The AMA board of trustees took its action in a meeting last week preliminary to the association's convention, which that beean Sunday in Chicago.

In other action, delegates representing 21,000 medical students voted at the beginning of the meeting to protest the nomination of Dr. C. Everett Koop as U.S. surgeon general.

This is obviously a political patronage appointment," said

Ronald M. Davis, a University of Chicago medical student who introduced the resolution. "We recognize this is part of the political game, to make appointments on the basis of loyalty, or on the basis of a position on some issue. But the job of surgeon general shouldn't be one of those kinds of

appointments." The resolution, which referred to Dr. Koop only as the "present surgeon general nominee," said the position "must remain outside of political patronage if the scientific reports and official pronouncements issued over his imprimatur...are to maintain

credibility." The resolution also said Dr. Koop has little or no training or experience in public health.

The students also voted in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment, voted to oppose all federal subsidies to the tobacco industry, and voted for stricter handgun control. The House of Delegates of the AMA will vote on these and about 175 other issues Tuesday and Wednesday.

Abortion Support

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Three out of four Americans favor permitting women to have abortions in most circumstances, according to an ABC News-Washington Post

The newspaper reported that 40 percent of 1.533 persons interviewed by telephone favor abortion on demand: 34 percent favor it in most circumstances. lo percent disapprove of it in some circumstances and 10 percent disap-prove in all circumstances.

The poll showed that 54 percent of the respondents oppose spending federal money for abortions. Congress enacted restrictions last week barring use of Medicaid funds for abortions unless a woman's life is in danger. The restric-tions expire Sept. 30.

Sixty-seven percent of those sur-veyed said they oppose any law making abortions murder: 20 percent favor such a law.

Asked when a fetus becomes 2 human being, 40 percent of the respondents said at the moment of conception, 30 percent said during the first three months of pregnancy. 12 percent said during the last six months of pregnancy and 11 percent said at birth.
Two-thirds of those interviewed

said they would advise a hypothetical unmarried and pregnant 15year-old daughter not to get an abortion.

East German to London

BERLIN — The head of the East German parliament's foreign affairs committeee, Hermann Axen, will meet with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington next week during the first visit to London by a member of the East German Pol-

Come to where the flavor is

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Sexual reconstruction of several pieces of legislation former Premier Mehdi Bazargan, cial revolution that transformed it from overseas, particularly the people who fill the new offices, in the nationalist movement that Haughey held several Cabinet po-

Church Sways Public Against MX Missile

By William E. Schmidt

New York Times Service SALT LAKE CITY - When the Carter administration proposed basing the MX missile system in the Great Basin of Utah and Nevada, most people here seemed prepared to agree with the plan or at least to give the federal govern-ment the benefit of the doubt.

"After all, these are pretty con-servative states," said Ken Olson, director of the MX task force for Gov. Scott M. Matheson of Utah. "People out here really mean it when they say, 'God bless

But the Mormon Church's decision last month to publicly oppose deployment of the missiles in the region has accelerated a dramatic shift in public opinion against the original plan for the system, under which the Air Force would shuttle 200 nuclear-tipped missiles among 4,600 shelters spread through the valleys of eastern Nevada and southern Utah.

In a recent survey commissioned by a Salt Lake City television station, more than 76 percent of those questioned said they were opposed to basing the system in southern Utah. Only a few months earlier, the number of people questioned about their preference were split almost evenly between those in fa-

vor and those opposed. Similarly, political analysts in Nevada say that, while they cannot make any precise estimates based on public opinion polling, they believe opposition to the plan has grown in recent weeks. About 12 percent of the population of Nevada is Mormon against 72 percent

3 Africa Nations In Security Pact

KAMPALA, Uganda - The presidents of three African countries have pledged never to allow their territory to be used for subversive activities against each other, Radio Uganda said Mon-

day.
The pledge by presidents Milton
Obote of Uganda, Gaafar Nimeri of Sudan and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire follows two months of guerrilla activity by anti-government insurgents in the West Nile region of northwestern Uganda, which borders on Sudan and Zaire.

The presidents, in a communique issued after a three-day summit in the Zaire capital of Kinshasa, also agreed to set up ministerial committees on security along their common borders, refugee prob-lems, and poaching and illicit trade. Mr. Obote pledged to guar-antee the safety of refugees who wished to return to Uganda from

The Reagan administration has deferred final go-ahead on MX until it completes a review of the deployment plans. But the church's decision to take a stand, and growing public opposition to the missile plan, clearly complicate the choices facing the White House.

Opposition to the missile has produced curious coalitions of leftist anti-war activists and conservative cattlemen and ranchers. Some fear that the deployment would turn the area into a target for Soviet retaliation, should nuclear war break out. Others say it would wreak havoc with the state's natural resources and limited labor supply. Many more, including church officials, are concerne about the social dislocation that would result if thousands of construction workers and military personnel moved into the region.

In relative terms, public opinion in the two states, which are among the least populous in the nation, may not count for much on a national scale. According to preliminary 1980 census figures, Utah has million people and Nevada

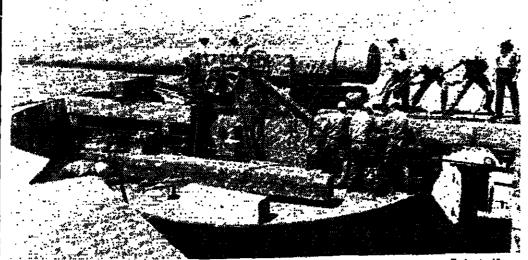
Although public opinion is only one ingredient in the president's decision, it is significant, however, in its effect on Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada and Sen. Jake Garn of Utah, both conservative Republicans who are hawkish on national defense issues and have direct access to the White House. Indeed, Sen. Laxalt is numbered among the president's closest friends and advisers in the capital.

Some political figures in the two states, including Mr. Matheson and Gov. Robert List of Nevada, both Democrats, are opposing the \$40-billion MX plan. But so far neither Sen. Laxalt nor Sen. Garn has come out directly against the deployment plan, although both have said they favor some alternative basing system.

Still, both senators have made it clear that if the president concludes that there is no alternative but to scatter the missiles in their states, they will abide by the decision, and they expect most of their constitutents will as well.

Some congressional aides have said privately that they believe the church would drop its opposition if the president concluded there was no other way to go.

The Mormon statement, issued May 5 and wired to Mr. Reagan and the members of the Utah and Nevada congressional delegations, noted that church pioneers had chosen Utah as a "base from which to carry the gospel of peace to the peoples of the earth" and said that basing the MX system in the region would be a "denial of the very essence of that gospel."



MUSEUM PIECE - British Army engineers are in the process of dismantling the one-gun Spur Battery that has been overlooking the Strait of Gibraltar for nearly 50 years. The 144ton gum, perched 1,000 feet up on the Rock of Gibraltar, was never fired in a crisis. It is scheduled to be exhibited outdoors at the Imperial War Museum at Duxford, England.

Deaths of 3 Youths Held by Civil Guard **Becoming Test of Madrid's Credibility**

By James M. Markham New York Thnes Service

MADRID — An investigation into the deaths of three young men at the hands of the Civil Guard is turning into a major test of the in-dependence of the Spanish judiciary and the credibility of the gov-ernment of Premier Leopoldo Cal-

The Almeria case, as it has become known, has also raised questions about the ability of the government to control its security forces in the edgy political atmos-phere that has taken hold since February's unsuccessful military

On May 7, Luis Cobos, Luis Montero and Juan Manas arrived in Almeria in southern Spain from Santander, the northern city where they lived, to take a vacation and attend a relative's first commun-

On the night of May 9 they were arrested by Civil Guardsmen, who took them for Basque separatists. The next morning they were dead. Their charred, bullet-ridden bodies were found in a burned rented car on a lonely road.

Mutilation

The arms and legs of two of the men were missing and an autopsy found that many of their bones were broken. The Civil Guard agreed to return Mr. Manas' body to his family on the condition that

his coffin not be opened.
On May 21, Interior Minister
Juan Jose Roson gave a subcommittee of the Cortes (parliament) the government version of what

had happened. Recalling that on May 7 Basque ETA separatists had killed three soldiers in Madrid in an attack on an aide to King Juan Carlos, the

overheated political atmosphere for a "tragic error." After a num-ber of citizens had spotted the youths in Almeria, taking them for terrorists, he said, the Civil Guard

detained them. They gave evasive answers. Two pistols were found in their car. Handouffed, they were being driven to Madrid for questioning when they overpowered the two Civil Guardsmen accompanying them, hurling them from the rented

Lt. Col. Carlos Castillo Quero, in another vehicle, ordered his men to fire at the wheels of the Ford. It spilled into a ditch and caught fire, killing the three men.

Opposition legislators greeted Mr. Roson's version with angry incredulity. How could three handcuffed youths overpower two armed Civil Guardsmen? Why were the bodies riddled with bullets that had come from various directions? Why had the two pistols not been produced? Why did a plainclothes Civil Guardsman tell a group of people who came upon burning car that the victims had been removed?

"Why were these three young men killed if the death penalty does not exist in Spain?" asked Carlos Sanjuan, a Socialist member of the Cortes. "If we don't have a convincing answer I have to think we are before a triple crime,

U.S. Admiral in Belgrade The Associated Press

BELGRADE — Adm. Thomas Hayward, the chief of U.S. naval operations, conferred Monday with Yugoslav Defense Secretary Niola Ljubicic, the Tanjug news

interior minister blamed the and that the government is cover-

ing up this crime.' Inquiries by lawyers, an investigating magistrate and the press uncovered more disquieting facts. Col. Castillo Quero, the Al-meria Civil Guard commander, has been hospitalized in the past for "nervous disequilibrium."

According to informants close to the case, shards of bone were found in the burned car. But there were no signs of smoke inhalation in the dead men's lungs, suggesting that they had been killed before the car caught fire.

Holes in Story

The official version has other defects in it. Mr. Roson said the agency that rented the car to the three men had reported them as suspicious to the Civil Guard; the car rental company has denied this. The three men had identity papers and no criminal record, but the Civil Guard maintained that

their documentation was faulty. The prosecutor in Almeria has asked that Col. Castillo Quero and two other Civil Guardsmen be prosecuted for homicide, but the investigating magistrate, Angel Tortosa, has not yet completed what looks like an exhaustive inquiry. A lawyer for the families of the three dead men has praised the judge's meticulous work.

The government's credibility has already suffered a hard blow in the case of Jose Ignacio Arregui, an ETA militant, who died Feb. 13 in Madrid after being held incommunicado in police custody for 10 days under an anti-terrorist statute. His body showed signs of torture, including burns on the soles of his feet. Mr. Roson still maintains that Mr. Arregui died of a lung condition

ic, rotating strikes by Britain's 530,000 civil servants entered its no ministry head has been on 14th week Monday with an intensification of disruptive actions and Recent moves on both sides apthe clear prospect of a two-week total stoppage that would paralyze

pear to indicate a hardening of po-

In U.K. as General Strike Looms

every government facility.

We now face the acid test of Civil servants in many government computer centers and welcivil service trade unionism," Ken fare benefit offices staged walk-Thomas, secretary of the 234,000-member Civil and Public Services outs, marches and rallies in London and other cities Monday. It Association, said following the colappeared there would be huge delapse Friday of the latest round of lays in payment of unemployment and welfare benefits.

Leaders of the nine civil service Mrs. Thatcher's aides were reunions will start polling members ported Sunday as having indicated this week on support for an all-out she might eliminate the names of stoppage. Balloting will take 10

Whitehall ministries earning senior civil servants who strike from the Queen's Birthday Honors £33,000 a year —£5,175 more than list to be published Saturday. Mrs. Thatcher's basic pay - to About 150 civil servants tradition junior clerks and janitors making ally are mentioned in the twicearound £4,500. As far as is known, yearly list, with awards ranging from knighthoods to the more routine Order of the British Empire.

According to a series of reported leaks, strikers promotion prospects could be threatened and difficulties created over vacation

Some observers now predict the strikes could continue for months. But union leaders say some strike funds are running low, and there is little public sympathy for bureancrats with secure jobs when unenployment is at 10.6 percent, a post-Depression record.

Jenkins Is First Candidate For U.K. Social Democrats

By Leonard Downie Ir. Washington Post Service

LONDON - Britain's new Social Democratic Party will test its popularity with voters for the first time this summer when one of its founders, former Labor Party depleader and Cabinet minister Roy Jenkins, seeks election to a recently vacated seat in Parliament. Mr. Jenkins, one of the new par-

ty's four co-leaders, offered himcheck not only their flight time, but also whether the airport is self Monday as the Social Democratic candidate in a by-election in open. Airlines say they are losing Warrington, an industrial city midway between Liverpool and Man-There is a backlog of more than 10,000 passport applications. chester in northwest England. Mr. Jenkins also will be supported by the Liberal Party in the first agreement of electoral cooperation be-

tween the two parties. The Warrington by-election, expected to be held next month, will constitute an important challenge to the aspirations of the Social Democrats and Liberals to provide Britain with a realistic alternative to the rightist policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the leftward drift of the opposition

Labor Party. Treasury Minister Leon Brittain With an aging working-class population, Warrington has been a safe seat for the Labor Party. The told the House of Commons that £3.5 billion (\$6.7 billion) is unaccounted for, but will be recovered. Labor deputy who resigned the For the Conservative govern-Warrington seat last month to become a judge won 62 percent of the vote in the last election. ment, the dispute is a test of determination to apply its anti-infla-tionary, tight-money policies to its

Stand or Fall

group in the House of Commons,

recently told a group of American

correspondents here that the new

party's chief problem was winning

bedrock Labor seats, particularly

Opinion polls and the new par-

ty's growing membership rolls show that the Social Democrats

in northern Britain.

David Owen, a former Labor

own employees. Lord Soames, the civil service minister, has stuck to the govern-

By Maureen Johnson

The Associated Press

settlement talks.

LONDON - A series of sporad-

A majority vote for a general

strike appears almost certain, but

it is expected to come at the ex-

pense of unity among the unions.

The 9,000-member Association of

First Division Civil Servants, the

top earners, and the 100,000-mem-

ber Institution of Professional Civ-

il Servants, also largely senior offi-cials, say they will not join a total

Bruising Battle

yet between a British administra-

tion and its bureaucrats - has al-

Air travelers have been forced to

Last month, Royal Navy techni-

And ministers say disruption at

cians were used to rearm a nuclear

submarine after civilian employees

tax-processing computer centers

has held up a quarter of state reve-

nue and heavily distorted esti-

mates of the money supply — the control of which is a key to Prime

Minister Margaret Thatcher's rigo-

ready hit widely.

millions of pounds.

refused to do the job.

rous monetary policies.

The battle - the most bruising

foreign minister who is now the leader of the Social Democratic ment's offer of a 7-percent raise. Civil servants want a 15-percent increase — although most observers believe they would now settle for less — and restoration of a sys-tem linking their pay to private sector salaries.

The bureaucrats range from bowler-hatted permanent heads of

are catching on most quickly in southern England and among mid-dle-class Britons, currently the stronghold of Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives.

Political commentators here said it was important for the Social Democrats that Mr. Jenkins finish at least a strong second in Warrington, beating out the Conservative candidate and winning a re-

spectable share of the Labor vote. Mr. Jenkins, 60, had been a Labor member of Parliament for 28years and served as home secretary. and chancellor of the exchequer in Labor governments. He played an important role in liberalizing British criminal laws and rallying political support for Britain's entry into the European Economic Com-

He was touted as a future leader of the Labor Party until he resigned as deputy leader in 1972 in a disagreement over the party's attitude toward the EEC. From 1976 through 1980, he served as president of the EEC's administrative European Commission in Brussels. Toward the end of his tenure in Brussels last year, Mr. Jenkins made a series of speeches coyly urging the founding of a new cen-trist political party in Britain. With Mr. Owen and two other former Labor Cabinet ministers, Shirley Williams and William Rodgers, Mr. Jenkins later left Labor and founded the Social Democrats.

Mrs. Williams, the most popular member of the Social Democratic leadership according to opinion polls, was first urged to run for the Warrington seat. But she refused, saying she wanted to devote her energies to the national organization of the new party.

The Social Democrats have said they favor maintaining Britain's mixed economy and social pro-

THE LANCIA SPIRITINACTI Winning the 1980 World Championship for Makes race with the Lancia Montecarlo Against this background, Lancia unique position in the market Turbo... creating the Lancia Delta. voted Car of the Year 1980... the place. And you will discover those That's Lanchi's soirit in action. production of the Lancia Beta and exclusivity, reflected just as faithfully in the Lancia range Trevi, a marriage of contemporary today:the Delta, Beta and Gamma ment demanded by Lancia

SWAPO Leader Assails Reagan, **But Seems to Offer Concessions**

By Jay Ross Washington Past Service SALISBURY - The leader of the Namibian guerrillas, Sam Nujoma, is a man accustomed to moving on a two-track course in his single-minded effort to gain independence from South Africa. Usually, he speaks the rhetoric of war, sometimes he offers to ne-

Last weekend, however, Mr. Nujoma changed the routine somewhat. He escalated his attack on President Reagan, calling the pres-

Nkomo's Party Wins All Seats in Bulawayo Vote

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party easily defeated Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union for all 15

seats in the municipal elections in Zimbabwe's second largest city. About 145,000 people voted peacefully over the past weekend. Mr. Nkomo's party, which draws the bulk of its support from the

Ndebele tribe, is a minority part-ner in Mr. Mugabe's government. Mr. Mugabe is a Shona, and his tribe makes up about 80 percent of the black population, but the Nde-beles outnumber Shonas in the Bu-

Mr. Nkomo's strong showing here may strengthen the hand of Ndebeles, who are resisting efforts to persuade Mr. Nkomo to merge his party with Mr. Mugabe's party. More than 300 persons were killed in clashes between Mr. Mugabe's Shona supporters and Mr. Nko-mo's Ndebele backers in December and January

The city elections here were postponed twice for fear of more violence. Heavy police patrols were conducted during voting. ident a "racist," but he also offered Cuban troops in neighboring Anconcessions that could help the gola, where most of SWAPO's United States persuade South Africa to move toward a settlement in Namibia (South-West Africa) the site of Africa's most protracted

independence struggle. "I think Reagan is a ranist," Mr. Nujoma said in an interview. It was a remark that "certainly won't be helpful" in the U.S. efforts to restart Namibian negotiations, a Western diplomat said.

Mr. Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), complained that Mr. Reagan's policy is based on the theory that the South Africancontrolled territory has "strategic minerals that are vital for the economic of the West Theory of the South Africancontrolled territory has "strategic minerals that are vital for the economic of the West Theory of the South Africancontrolled territory has "strategic minerals". omy of the West...Therefore, South Africa must be supported at all costs. So our people are suffer-ing because of American economic

That was Friday. On Sunday, Mr. Nujoma told a rally attended by 30,000 people, which capped a week of Zimbabwe-Namibia soli-darity demonstrations, that "we are prepared to give guarantees and safeguards to all white settlers in Namibia."

This could be interpreted to mean that Mr. Nujoma was moving in the direction of providing constitutional guarantees to the white minority, which numbers 100,000, just as the Reagan administration has been proposing to help the bogged down Namibian

negotiations.

Washington would do this by having a constitution drawn up in advance of a cease-fire in the 14year-old guerrilla war. The stalled, Western-devised UN settlement plan calls for a cease-fire to be followed by election of an assembly to write a constitution leading to independence. South Africa has balked at the plan.

The Reagan administration also wants a Namibia settlement linked that South Africa had stood by the to the withdrawal of the 18,000 United States in all wars. He re-

forces are based.

It should be noted, however, that Mr. Nujoma also said, "We will not accept any other country, no matter how powerful, to draw up our constitution. That is the prerogative of the Namibian people and nobody else."
Mr. Nujoma's labeling of Mr.

Reagan as a "racist" is an escalation in the polemics that he has SWAPO Chief

Mr. Nujoma, leader of the Outh-West Africa Becale's October 1987

been carrying out since the United States last month led the West in vetoing a UN effort to impose economic sanctions on South Africa because of its refusal to grant Namibia independence.

On balance, however, Mr. Nujoma, whom the South Africans regard as a Marxist terrorist, seems to be mellowing somewhat. White settlers, Mr. Nujoma said, were "welcome to live side by side with us in an independent Namibia like elsewhere in Africa."

Worked on Railway

Mr. Nuioma worked on the railway and was a clerk before getting involved in politics and helping to found SWAPO in 1959. After a brief prison term he went into exile in 1960 and took Mr. Namibia's case to the United Nations.

Like Mr. Mugabe during Zim-babwe's war years, Mr. Nujoma has had to get weapons in the Communist world, mainly from the Soviet Union. This seems to be the basis of much of his Marxism. "We never studied Marxism-Leninism," he said in the inter-view. "We met the Communists

outside our country. They are friendly to us, therefore we are friendly to them. "Certainly we are not going to capitalists... It is capitalists

who are giving arms to South Africa to kill our people."

At the rally, Mr. Nujoma ridi-culed Mr. Reagan's recent remark



ferred to the pro-Nazi past of some South African leaders.

Mr. Nujoma has spent the last 21 years in exile. SWAPO began guerrilla warfare against South African forces 14 years ago after Pre-toria spurned UN demands for Namibian independence.

From most reports, SWAPO's struggle has not been going well lately. Mr. Nujoma is reluctant to discuss military matters or the number of guerrillas in Namibia. Most analysts think it is in the hundreds rather than the thousands with about 6,000 to 8,000 based in neighboring Angola where South African troops attack them almost daily.

South Africa has at least 20,000 troops in Namibia and does not appear to be hurting appreciably because of the war.

Tanzania Fuel Rationing

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania -Residents here began purchasing fuel with ration cards Monday. In addition to high-priced gasoline, a ban on Sunday driving and fuel sales only three days a week, drivers with small cars receive a ration of 20 liters (5.3 gallons) per week and those with larger cars get 30

Indian Minister, in Pakistan, Urges Closer Relations

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan - India's foreign minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, offered Monday to bury past differences between India and Pakistan and proposed building a new relationship based

on friendship and cooperation. The Indian minister, making his first visit to Pakistan, is here at a time when relations between the two neighbors are at a high level of mistrust as a result of Pakistan's decision to modernize its armed forces with U.S. help.

Mr. Rao said upon his artival at Islamabad airport that the Indian government was committed to respecting Pakistan's national uni- rivalry in the region.

ty, territorial integrity, political in-dependence and sovereign equali-

The Pakistan government, worned by what it considers an increasingly hostile Indian govern-ment under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, sees Mr. Rao's visit as an important opportunity to explain its case and avert misunderstand-

Guarantee of Independence

The Indian government is apparently concerned that a U.S. arms deal with Pakistan would lead to a military buildup and possible heightening of superpower

Referring indirectly to this, Mr. Rao said that India welcomed Pakistan's recent admission to the nonaligned movement. Nonalignment, he said, was the only guarantee for Pakistani independence. Mr. Rao said Mrs. Gandhi's

overnment was not insensitive to Pakistan's concerns and it believed Pakistan's stability and strength contributed to the well-being of

He said that because of the shared traditions of the two countries cooperation between them made good sense.

"In the last 30 years we have had a checkered relationship, now Pakistan's military ruler, Gen. cordial, now strained - a mixed Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

phenomenon of complexes, affini-ties and doubts," he said. "This could now be consigned to the past, if we so wish. India wishes it sincerely. Let us give ourselves a

The two nations have fought three wars since gaining independ-ence from Britain in 1947.

The government-controlled Pakistan Times newspaper said in an editorial Monday that Islamabad hoped Mr. Rao's visit would provide fresh momentum to the process of peace between the two

Mr. Rao is to meet Tuesday with

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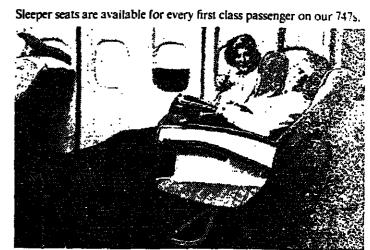
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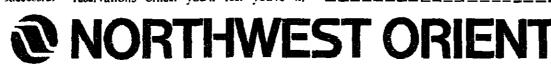
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Page 6 Tuesday, June 9, 1981

Once More, the Neutron Bomb

warheads in Europe is too important to be influenced by emotional arguments about the morality of a weapon that is kinder to property than it is to people. The simple fact is that conventional nuclear warheads kill as efficiently by heat and blast as neutron weapons do by radiation. If neutron warheads don't destroy structures, so much the better for the people who survive. It is important that Western European leaders instruct their electorates accordingly so that the legitimate debate on neutron-weapons deployment will be rational and informed.

Like all other discussion about nuclear armaments, the neutron bomb debate is conducted in the context of the overwhelming need for arms limitation by the two superpowers, both of which have nuclear arsenals large enough to obliterate the globe. But until the United States and the Soviet Union find an approach to arms control that is sufficiently balanced to allow real reductions in stockpiles, the West's policy of deterrence remains the only sensible response to the steady and substantial increase in Soviet strategic and tactical power. That brings us back to neutron warheads, which are in the news again because the United States has decided to set aside the tritium needed to convert standard Lance battlefield warheads to neutron warheads.

Stated as simply as possible, the neutron warhead is the best weapon to use against massed tanks in Central Europe. That is important because the Warsaw Pact has almost four times as many tanks as NATO. NATO also lacks enough close ground support air-

The question of whether to deploy neutron craft to make up the difference. Neutron varheads in Europe is too important to be weapons deployed in Western Europe would close the gap. That is why the Soviet Union has campaigned so actively against their de-

> Proponents of the neutron weapons argue that because they destroy less property they would be more likely to be used and are therefore a better deterrent. Opponents turn that argument on its head and say that because they are more likely to be used they increase the possibility of an escalation-to strategic nuclear warfare. Who is right? Nobody can be sure. But there is no such thing as risk-free deterrence. No one can predict what the Soviet Union will do at each stage of military escalation. The point is to avoid conflict by persuading Moscow that any conventional or tactical nuclear assault in the European theater can be contained in that theater at an unacceptable cost to the Red Army and its Warsaw Pact allies. If the only potentially effective response NATO can make is a doomsday response by the United States, the Soviet leaders might well conclude that the West would surrender rather than opt for global holocaust.

Successive U.S. administrations have bungled the politics of the neutron bomb. As a result, it has become extremely difficult for leaders such as West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to prepare their populations for a weapon designed specifically for use on European soil. Nevertheless, the United States is right to keep its options open in case the mood in Europe shifts and the weapon becomes acceptable.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Pressure on Poland

Given the geopolitical facts of life, there may never be a time when any Polish government can enjoy the degree of security that other countries take for granted. Certainly the latest wave of anxiety over the possibility of a Soviet attack will not be the last. Yet there is something particularly disquieting about the developments that have prompted this new alarm. The more effectively the Poles struggle to create a new national life in their own image, it seems, the more costly but also the more tempting - a Soviet intervention becomes.

A fateful turning point is coming up in a month's time. The Polish Communist Party is scheduled to open an extraordinary congress at which to consummate and formalize the new broadly democratic character of political life in the country. A party thus "renewed" could expect to settle Poland down and focus on the immense economic difficulties. A mature Soviet leadership would surely recognize this as the best ending from a Soviet as well as a Polish point of view.

To upset the Polish progress, or to keep the interventionist option alive, or simply to harass the Poles — who can tell just why? the Soviets have seized on an ominous tactic. They have embraced a rump hard-line party faction in Katowice — a faction that has flowered precisely on account of the openness the Kremlin otherwise repudiates. The Katowice Forum could supply Moscow with the pretext for a campaign to stall or call off the party congress, or it could become the core of a group that, via Moscow's manipulation, might "invite" Soviet troops in. The emergency meeting of the Polish Communist

leadership announced Sunday is grim evidence of the pressure the Kremlin is applying

As before, the Polish people have only certain resources for their self-defense. Their basic weapons are national pride and unity, the strength of their reformist will and purpose, and the essentially nonprovocative character of their program. The reformers insist for instance, that Poland will stick with Warsaw Pact membership and Communist Party rule. Just last Friday, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, speaking at one of the principal forums (the International Labor Organization) to which Solidarity looks for sustenance, pledged to restrain new wage demands and strikes and to support any "rational" government economic program with "sacrifice and self-denial "

The question remains whether there are any further moves the West could make to influence what obviously is a continuing Kremlin debate on Poland's fate. American and European warnings of a broad political reprisal in the event of an invasion seem to have registered on the Politburo. Could not a timely display of allied and especially American readiness to restore more normal relations in Europe, if the Polish situation settles down, also make a difference? The firmness and lack of equivocation had and continues to have a very useful effect. But it is also necessary to ask if the Reagan posture of allout, across-the-board, long-term pressure on Moscow gives the president the full range of tools he needs to serve all of his foreign policy goals.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'Who, Me?'

It took the testimony of a sage, an oracle, a drunken partygoer, a messenger, a sheepherder and his own wife before Oedipus could figure out who his father was. And until recently a woman seeking to have someone declared her child's father - or to clarify the point for herself - had to rely on similar evidence. Now, however, there's a new blood test - known as HLA, for human leukocyte antigen - which allows a laboratory to match parent and progeny in almost all cases, thus crumbling, after miliennia, the "Who, me?" defense and, with it, an old literary device.

Had so certain a test been around sooner, we might not have had much of Shakespeare, all of "The Scarlet Letter," some of Gilbert and Sullivan and a bit of Dickens - to mention only a few exploiters of mislaid babies and mistaken identities. And Sophocles might have decided that a play about a man who, purely by accident, killed his father and

married his mother was too far-fetched even to contemplate.

If he had, Freud would have been robbed of a catchy name for a complex. The world would have been spared a spectacular referent for mother-son relationships. Young men would not wonder if having Oedipal longings (which sounds bad) is the same as liking Mom (which sounds okay). There would be no cats named Eddypuss. Nor would architects have to suffer being told. one more time, that they have edifice com-

Roughly 2,500 years after "Oedipus Rex" was first performed, then, science has come up with a surefire way to identify a child's father. In the meanwhile, crowns have landed on wrong heads, and millions of fathers have either disclaimed or been dubious about their offspring. But literature, at least, has been richer for the poverty of science.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Watch on Poland

Whatever tactical debate may be going on in the Kremlin about whether or when to invade Poland, the Soviet leaders surely remain united in their relentless determination to provoke any incident in Poland tht will give them the pretext to intervene.

Maybe it tempts fate to say so, but it is beginning to look as if the Kremlin is run-

ning out of compliant Poles to do its dirty

work for it. The mutual interest bonding together Solidarity and Poland"s Communist Party poses the most fundamental challenge in 30 years to the stability of the Soviet empire.

That is why Poland gives us so much to hope for and so much to fear.

- From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago June 9, 1906

trays William Jennings Bryan in globe-trotter costume, with a much labeled grip beside him, listening with his hand to his ear as representative and conservative Democrats shout through megaphones across the ocean. The caption is: "Do I hear the call of the sane?" This aptly hits off the political sensation of the hour. The Iowa and Ohio conventions are steadily endorsing the Nebraskan for the presidential nomination, and the tide of pro-Bryanist sentiment seems likely to sweep over the West and the South. The St. Louis Republic remarks that, contrasted with recent political tendencies, Mr. Bryan's principles actually seem conservative,

Fifty Years Ago

June 9, 1931

NEW YORK - A cartoon in today's Herald por- LOS ANGELES - P.G. Wodehouse, famed British humorist and author, has just finished a year in the employ of film firms in Hollywood. In an interview, he said: "They paid me \$2,00 a week, \$104,000 a year! I cannot see what they engaged me for. They were extremely nice, but I feel as if I cheated them. I was engaged to write stories, yet apparently they had the greatest difficulty in finding anything for me to do. Twice during the year they brought me some complete scenarios and other stories and asked me to do some dialogues. About 15 or 16 persons had tinkered with those stories and the dialogues were really quite adequate. All I did was to touch them up a little bit here and there."



Economic Pressure in West

By Stephen Klaidman

PARIS — A couple of weeks ago a man identified as a lecturer at a Silesian research institute criti-cized a Polish Communist Party program because it ascribed political problems to political causes. According to Marxist-Leninist dogma, as everyone knows, that can't be. All political problems result from economic causes.

Capitalist dogma takes no posi-tion on the causes of political problems. Anyone writing an eco-nomic text these days, though, could be forgiven for having a compelling if superficial attraction to the Marxist model - at least on this point. Doctrinaire capitalists like President Reagan and Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would probably not argue much with the dogmatic Polish lecturer. Neither would paid-up Social Democrats like West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Francois Mitterrand, because the toughest current political problems are at bottom economic. They have to do with unemployment, productivity, trade, interest rates and the relarive values of currencies.

In the modern world economy, there is no way to separate out the interests of a single country in any of these categories. As a result, some cooperation is required. Western leaders meet with their Jananese colleagues in various forums to discuss these matters but rarely accomplish much more than a papering over of their dif-

Mr. Schmidt and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson have just returned from friendly meetings in Washington, for example, where they failed to persuade Mr. Reagan of the need to lower U.S. interest rates. In Ottawa in July, there will be another in the series of seven-nation economic summits that began in

Rambouillet in 1975. The current domestic economic need for high interest rates in the United States conflicts with a need for lower rates in the other large industrialized economies. Jimmy Carter failed to get Mr. Schmidt to reduce West German interest rates when the dollar was weak, and Mr.

Schmidt is now getting the same treatment from Mr. Reagan. Mr. Schmidt, Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Reagan are also under attack at home on economic grounds. And all of them, to some extent, were elected to solve economic problems. But for the most part they were not elected because of their economic ideology. They won because they offered something different from their predecessors.

The most telling line in Mr. Reagan's campaign, for example, was when he asked viewers at the end of his debate with then-President Carter whether they were better off economically than they were four years earlier. The answer for most of them was "no," which won the Republican candidate a lot of votes.

Now President Reagan is pressing hard to get his economic program through a Congress that has no doubts about his popularity or political clout, but remains deeply skeptical about many of his economic theories and assumptions. Mrs. Thatcher succeeded Labor

who was widely perceived as run-CROSSCURRENTS

Prime Minister James Callaghan,

ning the British economy into the ground despite the influx of North Sea oil. Much like Mr. Reagan, she was elected to provide a conservative fix for an economy bent double by liberal spending programs.

She has brought down the infla-

tion rate, all right, but at the high-est possible political price — braking the economy to a full stop and driving the number of unemployed above 2.5 million. She has been saved from political disaster only by the size of her parliamentary majority and the self-destructive carrying on of the Labor Party. Chancellor Schmidt is being at-

tacked from the left of his own Social Democratic Party on grounds of opposition to the stationing of U.S. nuclear-tipped missiles in West Germany and his government's policies on atomic power development. More importantly, though, he is threatened with desertion by his coalition partners. the Free Democrats, largely because of a growing budgetary defi-cit. The real source of his trouble is that the vaunted West Germany economy has stopped growing.

Inflation and unemployment are still very low, except by Japanese standards, but they are now higher than West Germans have become accustomed to and that is the underlying reason Mr. Schmidt is in political trouble. As for Mr. Mitterrand, whose

foreign policy views are not all that different from his predeccessor, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, few would disagree that he was elected at least in part because there are 1.7 million unemployed persons in France and the inflation rate is about 12.5 percent.
The French Socialist immediate-

ly came under attack for the rapid decline of the franc since his election. No one seems worried that Mr. Mitterrand will make any swift, dramatic changes in the con-duct of French foreign policy, but there is concern here and in international financial markets that he may do real damage to an essentially sound French economy.

In Israel and Egypt, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat have had to invent elaborate foreign policies to distract voters from disastrous economic problems. And in Spain, where the government is desperate to get into the Common Market for political reasons, opposition to entry is building in the Spanish business community and among the members of the EEC — for

economic reasons. In every case, political vulnerability resulting from economic pressures limits the flexibility of Western leaders, especially in the

-Letters

Getting Together

South Korea and Taiwan are both very prosperous countries. Technology and private enterprise are giving them much greater economic influence and prosperity than ever before, and securing for them more viability for trade and cooperation with other free Asian countries, including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Fonga and the Philippines, and other Free World countries, such as France.

The United States, Great Britain, West Germany, South Africa, Turkey and Switzerland, France, South Korea and Taiwan, along with the other countries mentioned, should cooperate more with each other in matters pertaining to oil, nuclear energy and gold for the purpose of increasing each country's economic viability and prosperity and also to strengthen each country's internal and external security.

Thailand is also one of those free Asian countries where science and technology would be beneficial in order to provide its citizenry with the necessary means of attaining a higher standard of living, and to maintain a continuing superior educational system. The citizens of France should always be aware of the fact that Thailand is being very generous and benevolent in providing refuge to over 280,000 Cambodian, Victnamese and Laotian refugees from the terrifying and unspeakable horrors of Communist genocide.

JOHN LAVAL.

under severe pressure from his left flank to make cuts in defense spending and from the right to cut social costs, because Bonn can no longer afford both at current levels. If his budgetary compromise turns out to be wrong, his government may collapse.

Mr. Schmidt, who for years has managed an economy that was the success story of the West, is now respectable papers did not. And a pleading that the world economy has changed and West Germany, lot of the stories were true. Only the Saturday Press, for example wrote about a gangster attack on Sam Shapiro's dry-cleaning store because Sam would not pay for "protection." The story forced a

Mr. Reagan, Mr. Mitterrand and Mrs. Thatcher are facing similar problems. And they have a common interest in solving them. But real cooperation seems as far away as ever. No one is predicting any miracles at the seven-nation economic summit in Ottawa next

01981, International Herald Tribune.

But there was more to the case, and more to the Saturday Press, than that. So we find in a fascinating new book on the case, "Minnesota Rag," by Fred W. Friendly.

For all its abusiveness, the Saturday Press did actually dare to print stories about gangsters and their links to politicians that more

too, must adapt. But he cannot es-cape the political price.

The West German chancellor is

considered the case, well understood the significance of the press's role in informing the public about what Chief Justice Hughes' opinion called "official malfea-sance and corruption." At the argument Justice Brandeis said the editors of the Saturday Press had acted with "great courage" in chal-lenging "criminal combinations." He asked: "How else can a community se-

the Du Pont Co.

Dangerous Tests Of Press Freedom

test that freedom on the sensitive

issue of the Vietnam War. The

New York Times began printing

the Pentagon Papers - and won in

the Supreme Court when the gov-

ernment tried to stop publication.

The anniversaries of those legal landmarks are worth celebration,

and reflection. For time has

brought clarifying light to bear on both episodes. We can see now, I

think, that they were not so much

victories for the press as for a po-

litical experiment, the one begun

is the idea that the people are sovereign: not in some theoretical

sense, but actually having the pow-

er and the duty to control their government. Other countries have freedom, but none subjects its gov-

erament to such intimate and con-

timing public accountability. The American public, to play its constitutional role, must be informed. And that is what the legal tests of June, 1931, and June, 1971, were about

Prior Restraints

The Near case is known for es-tablishing the U.S. legal presump-tion against "prior restraints." Un-der the First Amendment, the Su-

preme Court held, courts cannot

ordinarily stop publication of something because it may be false

or damaging — not even the nasty Minnesota weekly involved in the case, the Saturday Press, which specialized in abuse of politicians

prosecution, and Sam's 11-year-old

son Irving was a principal witness.

He went on to become chairman of

The Supreme Court, when it

and anti-Semitic diatribes.

At the heart of the U.S. system

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Fifty years ago thing if people are not allowed to Court decided the great case, Near vs. Minnesoto, that breathed life into the First Amendment's guar-entee of press freedom in the United States. Ten years ago, daring to

When 40 years later The New York Times started to publish the Pentagon Papers, it was asking essentially the same question. Only this time free discussion was needed to expose not local crime or corruption but years of deception by national leaders that had got the United States mired in a terrible

Just as the State of Minnesota had claimed that it needed to protect its citizens from the "scandalous" writings of Jay M. Near and his weekly, so the United States government said it had to protect the country from the disclosures of the Pentagon Papers. Officials witnesses predicted the most appalling damage to the na-tional security if the history col-lected in the Papers were allowed

William B. Macomber, deputy under secretary of state, testified in a court hearing held in secret because of the alleged sensitivity of the evidence — that diplomatic disclosures in the Papers might "undermine our relations" with allies. If the U.S. could not have confidential communications with other governments, he said, we have irreparably damaged the chance of free government to endure."

Floyd Abrams, a lawyer who helped represent The Times in 1971, took a retrospective look at the Pentagon Papers case in a piece for the June 7 New York Times Magazine. Among others he interviewed Mr. Macomber, now president of the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Macomber said he thought it was right for the government to bring the case but thought it was "probably decided proper-against suppression. He

"Even though I've been a diplomat all my life and nothing is more important to me than the security of the United States, the First Amendment is, in another way, the security of the United States. You can't save something and take the heart out of it."

Heart of Amendment

The official attitudes evident in 1931 and 1971 are just the same today and always will be. Those who are in office think they know best. Nowadays hardly any judge would try to restrain disclosures of local scandal. But federal officials are inventing new ways, under the gnise of "national security," to keep the public from knowing about life-and-death issues of poli-

At the heart of the First Amendment - really of the entire Constitution — is an open relationship between governors and the gov-erned. It is still an experiment: a dangerous one. But it is our sys-

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When Europe Thinks of War

By Flora Lewis

TEW YORK -- The Dutch elections have put the risk of European slippage to neutralism in the headlines again. But fearful feelings of being drawn into superpower conflict are far more widespread and they have surfaced with political fanfare in Britain and West Germany.

These trends are growing in tandem with the U.S. defense buildup. They are spurred when top U.S. officials speak disdainfully of "paper treaties" on disarmament, as President Reagan did recently, or of being "willing to fight," as Sec-retary of State Alexander M. Haig Ir has done.

Mr. Haig has also been quoted as saying that he prays for Leonid Brezhnev's health because the next set of Soviet leaders would be men "who have never known war, to them Stalingrad is the title of a movie." So, the secretary assumes, they would be more reckless in challenging the United States "until we have caught up."

Differences

These comments reveal some peculiar assumptions, and explain a lot about the difference in current U.S. and European attitudes, Enrope's security depends on U.S. strength, but Europeans know there hasn't been war on American soil since the Civil War.

Nobody in Europe, West or East, imagines that war means only fighting overseas. For all Europeans, the question of war is the question of survival, not just of superiority.

Reconstruction and physical re-covery have been completed on the Continent, but even the new generations are still suffering from the profound wreckage that two world wars visited on their populations. There is such a thing as social memory, and it lasts much longer

Even if nuclear weapons are not used - and few experts imagine that a war between the United States and the Soviet Union would stop short of a nuclear exchange the devastation of conventional war has permeated the European

consciousness. These people know what modern war means, even for the ostensible winners. If we think of how long it took for Americans to get over the Civil War, and perhaps we still haven't really, it shouldn't be surprising to realize that the sense of tragedy can be handed down almost un-

dimmed for generations. The very land is full of reminders. No people are more acutely aware of the pains war brings than those who live in the European parts of the Soviet Union. And their government, with all the power of its propaganda monopoly in TV. films, radio, press, etc., keeps making sure that everyone remem-

It serves the leaders' grip on power to keep alive the sense of danger and need for national unity and support. Memories of what war and revolution mean help the bosses argue that none may dare challenge them and the system they have imposed. But the knowledge is pervasive and personal. Every family has its own disaster

Western Europe, too, has an enduring intimacy with the facts of war. Not long ago, France's ex-Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet was looking over a valley full of solid, new, brick vacation houses near his country home. "It's because we've managed nearly two generations without war here," he said, "the country has never been so prosperous and that's what made it possible."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may reques that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

All but Switzerland and the peripheral countries of Europe were occupied at some point in World War II, an experience that adds profound wounds to the horrors of violent destruction. No one under 36 actually saw bombs and artillery in action in Europe, but even adolescents know quite well that the movies are a mild version of what has happened and would happen again if war returned. There is no romance or glory attached to the idea, it is a question of dear life.

In the Ukrainian capital of Kiev last summer, I visited the home of an official whose son was involved in the Olympic Games. They asked a lot of questions about America, almost all sympathetic, and then the older man whose wartime picture in uniform had an bonored place on the wall insisted on a toast to "no more war." I said I would join, if we included the war Russia is now fighting.

He looked sincerely startled. and didn't realize I was talking about Afghanistan until I said so bluntly. Then, shaking his head because that wasn't what he meant by war, he said, "At least, let's toast that your son and my son never have to fight each other."

When Europeans on either side of the East-West line speak of war, they are speaking about their homes and families, not some abstract notion of ideology, superiority, demonstration of will, if they conclude that Americans are thinking only of other peoples homes and families, something that we don't think will hurt us as much, they will no longer be willing to support the U.S. leadership, because it will be perceived as leading to the grave. It will mean not only that they will reject our leadership, it will mean the end of the alliance.

Whether Americans think so or not, the issue is survival. And if we keep talking as though we didn't realize that, far from reassuring friends with our determination we will scare them into rejecting our

partnership 01981, The New York Times

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Republic's Growth Has Not Been Painless

By Jacqueline Reditt

SEOUL — The fifth Republic of Korea was inaugurated in March of this year, and political and economic observers are watching its progress and monitoring its problems like overanzious parents - mindful that it was conceived in violence and born out of more than a year of turbulence and

The 18-year authoritarian rule of President Park Chung Hee ended abruptly in October, 1979, when he was shot by his intelligence chief. Although this was not the first attempt on his life - his wife had been killed by a bullet meant for him five years before - the nation was ill-prepared for the sudden power vacuum. Premier Choi Kyu Hah was put into the presidential seat but was never seen as anything more than a caretaker.

After the first shock, an unusual and exciting freedom began to be felt. Opponents of the Park regime, silenced for so long, ven-tured open criticism. Some of Mr. Park's staunch supporters began now to admit cautiously that their great leader had hung on to power too long, losing touch with the people

and their needs. Even the economic miracle, which had transformed the republic from a poor agricultural community to a fast-grow-ing industrial nation, had faded toward the end of his rule, although rising world oil prices were causing the economic recession rather than any fault of the president.

Coup by Generals

But liberal opposition hopes were dashed less than two months after the assassination. A group of generals led by the little-known Maj. Gen. Chun Doo Hwan, loyal to the ideals of the Park regime, moved troops into Seoul on the night of Dec. 12. After a few accidential gunfights, they arrested their own army chief of staff and martial law commander with four other generals who were, they alleged, involved in Mr. Park's assassi-

nation.
With the wisdom of hindsight, observers later offered the opinion that Gen. Chun's ascent to the presidency was clearly mapped out from that night. After a wave of dismiss-als and new appointments in the military, Gen. Chun retired briefly from the public eye. Four months later he was back, appointed acting head of the powerful Korean Cen-tral Intelligence Agency, which he promptly, purged, dropping 33 section chiefs and many other staff members

Atthough the local press was still quoting Gen. Chun as saying, "I myself am not interested in politics," he was increasingly recognized as a serious contender for the presiden-

In the spring of 1980, the dissident Kim Dae Jung and the leader of the New Democratic Party, Kim Young Sam, entered into an uneasy partnership in a bid to consolidate the opposition. With Kim Jong Pil, leader of the majority Democratic Republican Party, they were considered the main potential presidential candidates.

Had the politicians been allowed to muddle along to eventual elections, it is doubtful that the electorate would have chosen Gen. Chun, who was then closely identified with Mr. Park. But Mr. Choi, through indecision or perhaps under pressure, refused to set a definite date for the elections, and across the country students began protesting the delay.

If Gen. Chun and the military needed an (Continued on Page 8S)



SOUTH KOREA A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

Country's Shipbuilding Remains a Bright Spot

SEOUL — At a time when many industries have been set back by political instability, rising oil prices and a worldwide recession, South Korean shipbuilding has been a shining light in the economic gloom.

Lloyd's shipping economist recently listed South Korea, which has an installed capacity of about 4 million gross registered tonnage a year, as running second to the Japanese in the world's shipbuilding order book.

T.K. Lee, senior manager of the giant Hyundai Corp.'s ship sales department, said of 1980: "We received 23 orders amounting to \$760 million, our best year so far in terms of orders received." He added that the recession had, of course, affected the company -

"We've had to try harder to survive." This casual comment offers a clue to the industry's success. A determination to survive, a willingness to work hard and the taste of success have affected workers and senior execu-

Okpo Shipyard

The Daewoo group's as yet untested and un-finished Okpo shipyard began operations last year. The yard won 17 orders worth \$560 million in 1980, and total orders to date amount to \$825 million.

Between them. Hyundai and Daewoo dominate the industry, with Hyundai having a ca-pacity of 2 million gross tons and Daewoo reaching 1.2 million. Hyundai Heavy Industries completed its shipyard, with three dry docks, at Ulsan on the southeast coast in March, 1973. It has since delivered about 200 large ships and received orders from more than

The yard was originally geared to building large crude carriers, but has diversified, constructing a variety of oceangoing vessels, in-cluding supertankers, general cargo ships, bulk carriers, container ships, pure car carriers and forest product carriers. The shipyard also can construct a range of barges, semi-submersible drilling rigs and workboats for offshore and port operations. "I think we have been successful in spite of the recession because of this quick diversification," Mr. Lee said.

Daewoo is a newcomer on the shipbuilding scene. Its Okpo yard on Koje Island, about 47 kilometers south of the major port of Pusan, covers an area of 3.17 million square meters, and its most important characteristic is flexibility, designed with future oil shortages and high prices in mind. British shipbuilding consultants, A and P Appledore, designed the yard and, with the Norwegian company Det Norske Veritas, provided much of the technological expertise and management information system. The dry dock, one of the largest in the world, can accommodate different sizes and types of ships at the same time.

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Wage increases

The construction of a 900-ton crane is expected to be completed by early October, at which time the yard will be officially inaugurated and two stainless steel chemical tankers ordered by Norway will be launched four months in advance of schedule.

Both companies have full order books up until the first quarter of 1983. Good labor relations and comparatively low wages are vital if the shipyards are to maintain

their present high standards and low prices. At present, an average wage on the shop floor is about \$3.70 an hour, and wages are generally increasing at a lower level than inflation so this is not an immediate problem. However, South Korean shipbuilders are aware that they cannot expect to have this adyard workers are still rated as less productive than Scandinavians and Japanese.
Unions, many of them formed by manage-

ment, are relatively quiet. At Okpo, built on an island of rice paddies and fishing villages, Daewoo had to supply all facilities to tempt workers to join them. Housing is provided at 50 percent less than the market rate, and schools and hospitals have been built and staffed, as well as shopping and entertainment

Daewoo workers are expected to put in long hours and a six-day week but executives, wear-ing the same uniform, do likewise. Wives are encouraged to work alongside their husbands, and the "Daewoo family" image is carefully

Daewoo and Hyundai emphasize that, apart from an initial five-year tax break, they do not receive direct government subsidies or tax concessions. However, the state-owned Korea Development Bank does hold 49 percent of Okpo's \$140-million equity, with Daewoo re-

taining the other 51 percent.

Although shipbuilding is a priority industry in the country's economic development and the Export-Import Bank of Korea sometimes helps with yard export credit, "money is short and the Koreans are not often as competitive as the Japanese or even the Singaporeans in

credit terms," a foreign trade source said.

According to the government's projected five-year plan, shipbuilding capacity will be increased to 6 million gross tons by 1986. A recent report said that Samsung Shipbuilding Co., technical partner of the Danish Burmeis-ter and Wain shipyard, would expand to become a third major yard. Of four other existing smaller yards — Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corp., Daedong Shipbuilding, Inchon Shipbuilding, and Daesun Shipbuilding and Engineering — two would be boosted to medianteering and provide according to the control of the contro um-size yards capable of producing 500,000

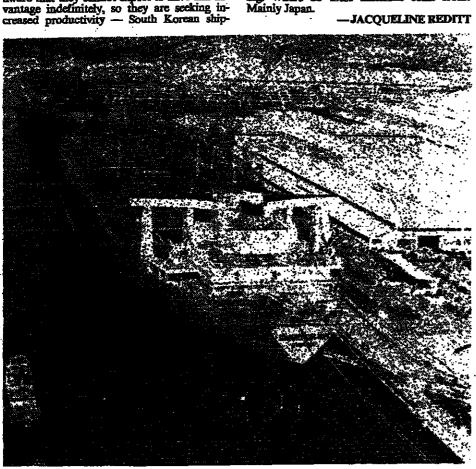
Under the plan, Daewoo's shipbuilding capacity is to increase to 2 million gross tons by 1985. The president of Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Ltd., Hong In Kie, said however, that as far as Daewoo was concerned the expansion plan was only under review. Okpo's modern automatic steel-cutting system, with a production capacity of 300,000 tons a year, could already handle the proposed expansion but one or even two more dry docks would have to be built.

The rapid growth of shipbuilding is inevi-tably provoking concern among traditional maritime nations, and foreign observers have warned that getting enough orders to justify further expansion will depend increasingly on the extent to which other shipbuilding nations

Japan is the main threat. "Japan is too greedy," said a senior South Korean executive, "Of all the advanced industrial nations, it is the only one still trying to dominate the indus-

try."
Mr. Lee of Hyundai said: "This is a resource-poor country and we depend on our export industry. Shipbuilding is labor-intensive and we have labor. It is somewhat absurd for the developed countries to be so worried. Our share of the world's total orders is only about 7 percent on a gross tonnage basis, while Japan has about 55 percent. Traditional shipbuilders should now specialize in sophisticated vessels, leaving the simple shipbuilding to developing

He also pointed out that in general South Korea has to import about 50 percent to 60 percent of the materials needed for shipbuilding. Where do these materials come from?



A ship under construction at Hyundai yard at Ulsan.

MEMBERSHIP in churches is increasing rapidly in South Korea, where there are 11 million Buddhists and 6 million Christians. See article on Page 8S.

Herald Tribune PARIS, JUNE, 1981

INTERNATIONAL

Planners Hoping to See New Economic Growth

COUTH KOREA is battling a recession that is considerably worse than that suffered by many of its neighbors and competitors.

Last year South Korea's gross national product fell by 5.7 percent, and government ministers are now drawing up a five-year plan that will attempt to indicate the direction that the economy will take until 1986. This plan envisages an export-led GNP growth of about 5 to 7 percent annually without a devaluation

The decline last year followed a decade of steady growth, in which the real GNP in-creased by nearly 10 percent a year. Much of the decline was chalked up to the inflation rate - 44 percent - and the resulting damage to exports.

Wages increased by more than 30 percent in each of the last three years, but this was not enough to keep up with inflation. South Korean and foreign businessmen now

say that the latest indicators show a gradual strengthing of the economy, but that a certain amount of hesitation is still inhibiting investments and purchase orders.

Bad Luck

In some respects the South Koreans have had bad luck: A political crisis, the world recession and a harvest failure within the same year. But government planning did not help

After the oil crisis in 1973, the government's planners took the view, as did the U.S. economist Milton Friedman, that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would collapse. They continued to invest in such oil-intensive industries as petrochemicals, aluminium refining, copper refining and oil-powered electrical plants.

The second major oil price rise, in 1979, forced a shift in this viewpoint. Even before the assassination of President Park Chung Hee

flict. The Soviet Union is now the main sup-

plier of those arms that North Korea does not

China Trade

ers for almost all its oil. But Peking has de-

nounced Moscow and moved closer to Wash-

ington. South Korea, without seeking publicity, is actively trading with China. President Chun has suggested that the United States try to persuade China to recognize the Republic of

Korea, whereupon the South would accept U.S. recognition of the existence of North Ko-

Soviet Union, trades with both North and

South Korea while officially recognizing only

Japan, with a territorial claim against the

The North relies on both Communist pow-

produce itself.

import bill (\$6.6 billion in 1980, close to a third of all imports) would continue to dominate the foreign trade statistics, and the government said it would relinquish its dominant

role in the economy. But such a decision has not proved easy to implement. South Korea still has a security problem not faced by many of the other growing economies of Asia. (Military planners assume that the country would have only 24 hours' warning of any invasion from the North). The old policy of encouraging self-suf-ficiency in food production is using an increasingly large proportion of the budget. And President Chun Doo Hwan is equally unwilling to

bankrupt many of the large industries. South Korean business can be divided into two camps: small firms making textiles, electronic goods, rubber shoes and the other items that are part of the economy of any newly industrialized country; and heavy industries, called into existence by the government rather than by the dictates of a naturally growing

This is the world of "South Korea Inc.," the

Area 38,452 square miles Population 39 million (est.)

Currency\$1 = 660 won

Per capita annual income \$1,225

shipyards, automobile factories and steel mills - controlled, though not always in theory, by the government, through the general trading General trading companies are granted spe-

cess to foreign currency and the ability to stand up to and sometimes overcome the bureaucracy. A complicated mixture of crossholding, pyramid borrowing and feudal man-agement lies behind these concerns, though which the government attempts to control the economy. Here foreign money has been borrowed, licenses taken out, infrastructure developments created -- yet all are short of work and over-borrowed. The government of President Chun had two

options when it took office: It could attempt to take over these businesses and run them as nationalized companies, or it could cut them loose from government strings and subsidies and let them sink, or swim, on their own. It tried both, without notable success. It sought to realign the general trading com-

panies, to merge the automobile firms, and 'rationalize" the electronics industry. Meanwhile, government ministers were talking about reforming the whole system.

Advisers' Viewpoint

The government economic advisers are mostly U.S.-trained economists who have an dea of an open South Korean economy, with

Singapore or Hong Kong as models.

They want the government to cut its ties with business, reduce government control, lib-eralize imports, cut subsidies and bring order into the complicated series of monopolies and regulations that make up the "heavy" part of South Korean business.

Most observers agree that further reforms will have to be introduced in many areas of the economy if the policy-makers are to attain

Life Under the Threat of Conflict

SEOUL — Any consideration of South Korea's policies and the motivation of its leadership must take into account the republic's fear that the fratricidal, three-year Korean conflict, which ended with the armistice of

1953, could flare up at any time.

Many critics of successive South Korean reimes have accused the military-backed leadership of using the war bogey to justify repressive measures against civilians. They cite official reports of Communist saboteurs fomenting violence among the people of the provincial capital of Kwangju a year ago, and efforts to label the dissident and onetime presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung as a Communist fellow traveler.

Whatever the merits of the government's case for these allegations - according to international jurists, the evidence was flimsy—the fact remains that Communist North Korea is only about 20 miles north of Seoul, and its president, Kim Il Sung, has apparently not abandoned his policy of uniting the peninsula by force under Communism.

In the day-to-day life of the capital, the visitor would be hard put to detect evidence of this sense of military urgency as he jostles among well-dressed locals on the pavements and in department stores bursting with goods of all descriptions. The tree-lined avenues, neat flower beds and manic taxi drivers typify a country on the way up.

Observing Curiew

But the signs are there, so commonplace to locals that they are largely ignored. They do not ignore the curfew, though, for that could mean a night in jail, at least. As midnight draws near, the rush of taxis takes on a frenetic pitch. Police armed with carbines begin pulling striped, tubular steel barriers into place. The city lights are largely dimmed apart from essential traffic -- dustcarts, construction trucks,

police and military patrols. At night, tanks and armored personnel carriers can occasionally be heard rumbling through the tunnels that cut through the treecovered hills that bisect Seoul. Many of the hills are security areas and prohibited to Sun-day strollers. But from others can be seen military vehicles and troops in army compounds, emplacements for guns, communications posts

Looking down into schoolyards one may see children drilling. Employees are whisked away at a day's notice for military training. On roads north of Seoul, tank traps line the rice fields and bridges are equipped with sliding steel shutters to blunt an attack.

Standing Armies

And there are the American soldiers, towering men in reefer jackets emblazoned with gaudy Korean dragons, men with Georgia accents, wearing Stetsons and cowboy boots, in the village outside a U.S. military base. There are about 39,000 U.S. servicemen based in South Korea, and President Reagan has made it clear that, unlike his predecessor, he has no intention of moving them.

Two of the largest standing armies in the world face each other across the 150-mile demilitarized zone from the Yellow Sea to the east

coast. President Chun Doo Hwan reminded Americans during his visit to Washington this year that North Korea had great military superiority over the South - at least 100,000 more ground troops and twice the number of aircraft, artillery pieces and ships.

Northerners are conscripted for seven years, Southerners for as little as 33 months. The North has more soldiers trained in guerrilla warfare. In the past year, the Seoul govern-ment says, Communist infiltrators have been killed after penetrating to the South by river, from disguised trawlers, in submersibles and diving gear. Several tunnels dug through solid granite under the DMZ have been reported. How many infiltrators got through undetected and how many fresh tunnels have been dug is questionable. Anti-South propaganda is bel-

lowed through loudspeakers across the DMZ

denouncing "the murderer Chun Doo Hwan" and his "dictatorship raised on the chest of Yankee imperialism. But the equation for a successful Northern invasion would have to take into consideration more than South Korea's armed strength and the U.S. military commitment to Seoul. The Soviet Union, China and Japan are essential

factors for one aiming to disturb the strategic

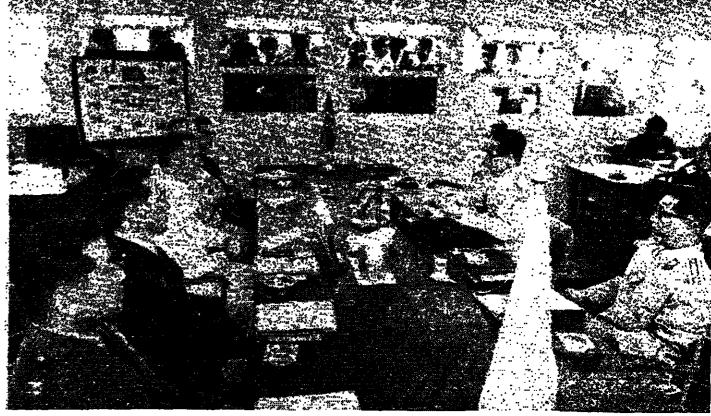
equilibrium in the region. The Chinese inter-

and broadcast by Pyongyang radio. Balloon-ists regularly drop leaflets into South Korea

The key to the question of future security may lie primarily with the Northern leader. Kim Il Sung. He has placed his son, Kim Jong Il, in a position to succeed him. Some would ike to interpret this as meaning that the elder

Kim will be content to hand his dream of uniting the peninsula under Communism to his son, rather than attempt to achieve it in his own lifetime. But South Korea's leaders show no signs of dropping their guard.

— JACQUELINE REDITT



ing which alleged violations of the armistice are discussed. Representatives of the United Nations Command are on the

A Military Armistice Committee meeting at Panmunjom dur- left side. Sitting on the right side of the table, which is divided by a cord, are representatives of the North Korean government and of the Chinese Peoples' Voluntary Forces.

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SOUTH KOREA

Workers Push to Stay Even With Inflation

By Ann Charters

CEOUL - South Korea's work-D ers received long-overdue recognition for their role in the economy when President Chun Doo Hwan elevated the top-ranking government labor official to the rank of minister this spring.

The move, in step with the new government's avowed goal of promoting the welfare of its citizens, will give labor a voice in Cabinetlevel decisions, but will not be sufficient to contend with the increasing demands being placed on the country's work force.

The 7-million-strong industrial labor force experienced a decline in real wages last year and is being pressured to settle for an increase below the rate of inflation again this year. Because only 25 percent of these workers are organized into unions, a new labor law went into effect in January requiring companies to set up an employee-management council. The purpose of the law was to provide an outlet for labor grievances within each company and require that workers and management actually address mutual concerns in a formal set-

According to officials of the Ministry of Labor Affairs, the councils were needed because the government felt that it had to protect workers whether they were represented by unions or not. It was thought that the councils

South Korea's industrial trade unions, representing 1.7 million workers, have been going through difficult times. Last summer, the top leadership in 12 unions was removed in the government's wide-ranging purge of what were termed unacceptable elements.

Working conditions are already detailed in law, but the councils can discuss issues that affect workers, such as improving productivity, the promotion of employee welfare, training and education programs, safety, health and the working environment. Management must report and explain management policies, production plans and results, in addition to manpower programs. Labor must explain its demands at the council.

The councils are not designed to supplant unions and are not permitted to strike or to engage in col- been operating for four months. ective bargaining. Yet, according to ministry officials, they can discuss wages, the prevention of employee-management disputes, the handling of grievances and other topics relating to labor-manage-

could serve as a safety valve for ber of South Korean companies pressure building up at the facto- whose workers are not unionized, the new law may result in management's taking action on long-standing grievances, but it is still too early to tell.

There are signs that companies are at least taking the letter of the law to heart and setting up councils. In some instances, when employers overzealously appointed the workers to sit on the councils. the government stepped in and al-lowed the workers to choose their own representatives. Labor Ministry officials say that they have seen no change in the number of disputes that their regional offices handle, but the councils have only

Difficult Times

South Korea's industrial trade unions, representing 1.7 million workers, have been going through difficult times. Last summer, the moved in the government's wide-ranging purge of what were termed corrupt and unacceptable elements in all parts of society. Elections for new leaders, scheduled for last fall, were finally held early this year. When the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, an umbrella organization, held its convention this spring, some opposition members failed in their attempts to become part of the leadership. There was also a shake-up in the headquar-

The unions are concerned about holding on to what they have achieved and are in no position to organize more of the work force. The law that required the formation of employee-management councils also weakened the unions. They are finding it more difficult to remain organized and to keep membership up since regional as-sociations were prohibited, making the coordination of local unions difficult. Representatives of national trade unions cannot negotiate directly with companies on behalf of local unions, but serve as advisers, according to government

ters staff.

58% Rise Sought

Yet the changes in union labor practices may have gone too far. With 80 percent of the union contracts still unsigned and almost a month overdue, the national trade unions are being urged to help the originally called for wage increases of 58 percent, taking into account inflation plus productivity. The government wants increases held to between 10 and 17 percent and gave only 10 percent raises to gov-

ernment employees. The settlements will probably be close to 20 percent in increases tied to productivity - more than the government wants, but still representing a loss in real income to

No serious problems are expected in the near future, but much depends on the economy. Millions of pamphlets describing South Korea's loss in export competitiveness to other developing nations were printed by the government and distributed in factories.

The prices of basic commodities such as rice are being controlled to help keep inflation down and the workers' cost of living from increasing too fast. There are signs that the lingering recession is eas-ing and unemployment figures dropped slightly for the first quar-

The textile industry, which is labor intensive, has been in full production for several months. If the trend continues and workers can see their take-home pay going further, the government may turn its attention to enacting long-debated pension plans, minimum-wage unemployment compenlaws and

More Temples and Churches

many aspects of South Korea, and religion is no exception. At the end of the 19th century, there were only a few Christians and Buddhism was virtually dead, its temples in disrepair and its few remaining monks driven into mountain retreats, after seven centuries of persecution by the Confucian Yi dynasty.

Today there are 6 million Christians - about 15.4 percent of the population — and more than 11 million Buddhists. One is seldom out of sight or sound of a church, neon crosses mark the skyline and electronic bells jar the ear. It has been said that six new churches are established in the republic every day - no doubt an exaggeration, but official figures show that the Christian church has roughly doubled in size every decade for the last 40 years.

National Holidays

The colorful and intricately painted Buddhist temples have been rebuilt and refurbished, and attract thousands of devotees and tourists every fine weekend; Buddha's birthday is a national holiday, as is that of Jesus. Even Islam has put down roots in recent years; there are resplendent mosques in the two major cities, Seoul and Pusan. The residents of an entire village have become Moslems, converted by a Korean construction worker returning home after a tour in the Middle

The growth rate of Christianity - which, unlike Buddhism, does not have a long tradition in the East — is all the more startling if compared with Japan, where little more than I percent of the population is Christian.

In South Korea, there are about 1.2 million Catholics and 5 million Protestants of various de-

CEOUL — Dramatic growth has characterized nominations. Another characteristic of South Korean Christianity, however, is an extraordinary fragmentation. Within the largest denomination. the Presbyterians, there are no less than four maior churches and about 18 splinter groups. Although the established church leaders would like to see closer ecumenical cooperation, the evangelical competition generated by these schisms has probably actually increased the overall growth.

Horace G. Underwood, founder of Yonsei University, and the Rev. Samuel A. Moffett were two of the Protestant missionaries who arrived in South Korea in the late 19th century. Horace Underwood and Sam Moffet, grandson and son of the originals, are still there, as representative of the United Presbyterian Church U.S.A. and associate president of the Presbyterian Seminary of

Korea, respectively.

Mr. Underwood attributes the growth of Christianity in South Korea to the spiritual vacuum that existed when the first missionaries arrived and to the turmoil and change that the nation has experienced in the 20th century. The Christian religions offered not only spiritual confort but an organized structure, modernization, independence -in national and personal terms - and Western

Mr. Moffet says that the Protestant missionaries were lucky, "bringing the right message at the right time," unlike the Catholics, who had arrived a century before but had little success. He also emphasized another characteristic of the South Korean church - its vitality. Anyone attending the full gospel church on Seoul's Yordo Island will appreciate this as he joins the 10,000 people who race up the steps of the theater-like church for

each of the three Sunday services.
— JACQUELINE REDITT

A Republic Born Out of Turbulence Is Now Experiencing Growing Pains

President Visits Reagan to Put an End to 'Inconvenient' Relations

(Continued from Page 7S)

excuse, they soon had one. Critics of the regime have suggested that the student demonstrations were deliberately allowed to get out of hand, thus justifying intervention by force. Certainly the riot police, faced with as many as 50,000 students marching through the streets of Seoul for three consecutive days, showed remarkable restraint, using only tear gas and an occasional baton to control the crowds.

On the fourth day, May 17, 1980, the students withdrew but that same evening police rounded up many political and student leaders, and martial law, already partially in force since Mr. Park's ssassination, was declared total and nationwide.

The following day, paratroopers were sent in to crush a demonstration by about 300 students in the southern provincial capital of Kwangju. Reports reached Seoul

students nor demonstrators, were being dragged out of their houses sometimes stripped in the street and beaten. The citizens of Kwangju were so outraged at the brutality that they fought off police and troops in a general upris-ing that lasted 10 days and left an official death toll of 189 and more than 400 wounded.

"revitalize their patriotism."

Kim Sentenced

Kim Dae Jung, found guilty by court-martial and the civilian Supreme Court of attempting to overthrow the government and instigating the Kwangju insurrection, was sentenced to death.

that youths, many of them neither

After Kwangju, universities were closed and political activities banned, and press censorship became absolute. A series of purges occurred through all levels of society. Thousands lost their jobs or were sent to re-education camps to

In September, Gen. Chun succeeded Mr. Choi as president, having resigned from the military and nediately revised the constitution. The new version dissolved existing political parties but was far more democratic than its predecessor, limiting the president to a single. seven-year term, and so won overwhelming support in a referen-

The new president's last major restrictive measure was to ban 567 former politicians from political activity for the next eight years. Apart from that, President Chun set about expediting promised democratic reforms and relaxing the harsh restraints he had imposed. New political parties were permitted, martial law was lifted. overt press censorship ended. Kim Dae Jung's death sentence was two seats.

commuted to life imprisonment and most of those convicted because of the Kwangju violence eventually had their sentences reduced or were released under a series of amnesties.

In March, President Chun won a

eeping victory in the presidential elections by electoral college. The newly formed Democratic Justice Party, which he agreed to lead — admitting, "I am now indeed a politician" — won 54.7 percent of the seats in the new parliament in general elections, although gaining only 35.6 percent of the total votes. Its nearest rival, the opposition Democratic Korea Party gained 21.6 percent of total votes, giving it 29.3 percent of the seats. For the first time in 20 years, the Socialists are represented in parliament with

After nearly 18 months of uncertainty and unrest, the republic seems to have reached a calmer state, and the government is confident that domestic stability will be accompanied by an upsurge of

Foreign Policy

economic growth.

President Chan's foreign policy has been to improve existing relations and expand ties with developing nations and non-hostile Communist countries. He has already had success on the foreign front, and his peace overtures to North Korea, in the form of an invitation to President Kim II Sung to visit the South, won approval at home and abroad, despite the fact that there were no expectations of

Relations with the United States

have improved President Chun was the first foreign head of state to visit President Reagan, putting an end to what a South Korean government spokesman called the inconvenient relations that lasted through former President Carter's term of office. He won promises of increased U.S. military support.

President Chun hinted during the visit that South Korea might be ready to follow the United States into better relations with China — officially a deadly foe since the Korean War, although estimates of trade between the two

countries ranged from \$300 mil-lion to \$400 million last year. Patching up strained relations with Japan — highly critical of the Chan regime's treatment of Kim Dae Jung — has been a more deli-cate business. Seoul is sensitive to businessmen, expressed only

domestic affairs by the former coremains. lonial power, and resents being in the economic shadow of Japan. There is no doubt that the army But President Chun has said that

he was willing to hold summit talks with Premier Zenko Suzuki. South Korea has also made efforts recently to increase ties with developing nations, thus competing in foreign policy with North Korea. Two major achievements have been the opening of full diplomatic relations with Nigeria and

gets under way, there is little overt evidence that there is the kind of volatile opposition that existed last year. But the government appears recently to have prevented student protests by arresting many activists and flooding campuses with plainclothes policemen. Also, a flurry of leaflets condemning President Chun, and complaints by

As President Chun's "new era"

private, of heavy government interference, suggest that bitterness

remains a major force — indeed, it has to be because of the situation with the North. Although President Chun and several other highlevel government members have taken off their military uniforms, South Koreans recognize the army as the real power behind the presidency. "The military is the backbone of this country, no one can rule without its support, which makes for a rather precarious equilibrium," a South Korean journal-

But with the old leaders out of the picture and no new personality emerging to offer an alternative. many South Koreans appear to have settled for the peace, prosperity and security that the rulers of the fifth republic promise, although at the expense of full Western-style democracy.

And now Korean flies you to Seoul and beyond five times a week.

Seoul is the new "Gateway to the Orient": From there you can catch convenient connecting flights to everywhere in Asia. And you avoid having to change at Tokyo's crowded Narita Airport.

Korean now flies you to Seoul three times a week from Paris and twice from Zurich.

Fly First Class on our 747s and you'll enjoy the allleather luxury of our new Dreamerette seats, which recline to an ultra-comfortable 60 degrees. Ideal for sleeping. And we don't charge extra for them.

On Executive Service you'll experience priority First Class check-in, a special quiet seating area, and the very best in food and drink. All for the full Economy fare.

Try Korean the next time you're flying to the Orient: You'll find we treat you as an honoured guest. "Zürch to Send





Your profitability begins with Korea

Korea's thriving export trade centers around an elite corps of corporations producing a variety of goods and services that are internationally competitive in price, quality, and reliability of supply. Supported by a strong, rapidly growing industrial base, Korean traders offer you fast, efficient service. There is a Korean trader as close as your nearest phone - give him a call today.

KOREAN TRADERS ASSOCIAT

SOUTH KOREA

Auto Companies Are Optimistic

SEOUL — 1980 was a bad year tic sales and the remaining in ex-for South Korea's young autoports. In 1980, this dropped to a months of discussions got nowhere ports. In 1980, this dropped to a mobile industry. The economic recession, rising oil prices, an antiinflationary tight-money policy and a government plan to slow excessive growth with hefty taxes dai lost about \$27.7 million and took their toll.

Sachan about \$19 million.

Since domestic automobile progrown rapidly, dominated by three companies. The largest is Hyundai Motor Co. part of the Hyundai conglomerate, whose main success. has been the Pony passenger car. Since production began in 1976. Pony sales at home and abroad have totaled 222,000 units. Hyundai also makes the Ford Cortina Mark 4, assembles a small number of six-cylinder Ford Granadas and produces buses and trucks

Saehan is a newer company, a 50-50 joint venture between General Motors of the United States and the Daewoo group. Sachan produces the Gemini — its answer to Hyundai's Pony — the Rekord Royale, and about 65 percent of Korea's large trucks and buses. The Sachan bus plant turns out 500 to 600 buses a month.

Korean-Owned Firm

Kia Industrial Co., like Hyundai, is totally Korean-owned but has strong links with Honda and has produced a small car called the Brisa, although its main strength has been the small and medium

FIRE BLUE

In 1979, about 197,000 automobiles were sold, 166,000 in domes-

ber in Asia of the "million group."

SEOUL — The South Korean tourism industry emerged in 1978 as the 6th mem-

The Pacific Area Travel Association con-

ference held in South Korea in 1965, a year

when 33,464 tourist arrivals were recorded,

was the turning point for the industry, which enjoyed a 34-percent average growth

rate through 1978, when the millionth visi-

tor stepped from a Korean Air Lines jumbo jet at Kimpo International Airport.

Guarded Optimism

The travel association again visited South

Korea for its annual conference in 1979, and

there were hopes in the industry for a con-

tinued high growth rate. But in 1979, South Korea recorded only a 4.3-percent increase over 1978, and the drop was largely attribu-

ted to the assassination of Park Ching Hee

in October. The bitterness that was to culmi-

nate in the violence in Kwangju in May,

1980, brought the rate to a negative 13.3

total of 126,000 units, of which 101,000 were domestic sales. According to trade sources, Kia lost about \$33.6 million in 1980, Hyun-Saehan about \$19 million.

In the summer of 1980, the duction began in 1962 with a Standing Committee for National modest 3,000 cars, the industry has Security Measures, headed by Security Measures, headed by Gen. Chun Doo Hwan before he became president attempted to remedy economic problems, and the auto industry was one of the first targets.

GM Unhappy

Chung Ju Yung, chairman of the Hyundai group, and Kim Woo Choong, the Daewoo chairman. were told that the strong competition between the two conglom-erates was not in the nation's best interest. They were given a week to arrange a swap — one was to take the motor industry, the other the combined production of power-generation machinery. Although this action, involving assets of more than \$1 billion, left many foreign businessmen aghast, the two chairmen took it in stride. Mr. Kim, 44. left the choice to his elder, the 65-year-old Mr. Chung. who chose the motor industry.

tors was distinctly unhappy when, following the government directive 30, Kia will no longer be permitted to join forces with Hyundai, it to make passenger cars or pickup found that it was only being of-

Ministry of Transportation's objective of

1.18 million foreign tourists and earnings of

The majority of tourists in 1980 came from Japan, followed by overseas Koreans

on home visits and by Americans. Malay-

sians and Taiwanese showed a significant

increase of 28 percent and 25 percent respectively from 1979. This was caused partly

by an active and effective advertizing pro-

gram by the Korean National Tourism Corp., the government agency for planning.

promoting and training in the tourism sector, and by Korean Air Lines.

Among Japanese tourists, there has been

a shift in the reasons for visiting since 1978.

While earlier they tended to be men on plea-sure tours, there has been an increase in

family travel and in visits outside metropoli-

that in Korea are the roots not only of immi-

There is a growing Japanese acceptance

Natural Growth

the Hyosung way to naturally superior products

\$420 million will be realized.

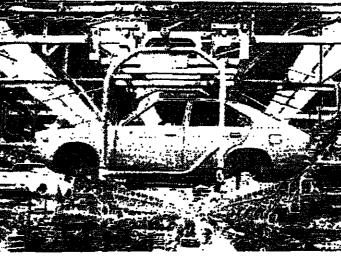
government economists, who to a large extent had by then taken over from the military, who made the original decision, announced that the merger plan had been dropped.

The government allowed General Motors. remaining in partnership with Daewoo, to invest about billion before the mid-1980s. This was to enable GM to develop and export small cars along the lines of its world car concept - a family of cars based on an advanced design and interchangeable parts and components, which can be modified to meet government and customer demands in various

However, Oh Chang Kun, Saehan's manager for planning co-ordination and public relations. said that Saehan had no definite plans vet, "We will stick with the Rekord Royale and the Gemini for least a couple more years. though introducing the world car concept to Korea is under consideration for the future."

Instead of the GM-Hyundai merger, the government an-nounced that Kia would merge with a smaller company for the As it turned out, General Mo-ors was distinctly unhappy when, trucks and light buses. As of Sept. fered a 20-percent share, which will be prohibited from making would have given it little, if any, one- to five-ton trucks. 25-passenmanagement control. Several ger light buses and special purpose

Now there is guarded optimism that the and ceramic art. Work in the areas of Puyo



The Pony assembly line.

vehicles. Large bus production will remain open to all.

With the problems of 1979-1980 well behind them, the automobile companies are optimistically moving on future plans, expecting to hit new sales peaks by 1983. In a bid to gain more of the taxi marcheaper operating cost, according to Mr. Oh.

Although some market sources believe that Hyundai is also plan-ning to go diesel, S.W. Chon, exec-utive director of Hyundai Motor Co., said that, because the Pony already gets high mileage, there were no plans to install diesel engines.

Hyundai hopes to increase sales at home and abroad with variations on their successful models. With its very competitive price — about \$2,500 for the basic export model — the Pony has done well overseas despite strong competition from Japan and Europe.

tic market. We can absorb three times as many cars as at present." A study showed that South Korea has one car for every 95.3 persons. which is very low compared with countries of similar economic development (Brazil has one for eve-

Banking Thrives at Two Levels

KOREA'S five big "commercial" banks are all partly owned and virtually controlled by the Ministry of Finance, down to the level of appointments of deputy managers of branch offices.

The government also runs the Korea Development Bank, which specializes in lending money at even more economic rates than the "commercial banks," and the Korea Export-Import Bank, which lends money to exporters on favorable terms.

The Bank of Korea, the central bank, is controlled by the Ministry of Finance, which has a veto on appointments of personnel and the renting of office space. The ministry itself is under the control of the Ministry of Economic Planning. The Ministry of Economic Plan-

ning was until recently controlled by people who were determined to see South Korea grow into a sec-ond Japan. Instead of taking the 100 years that Japan took to turn from a peasant economy into an industrial giant, South Korea would take only 25 years, whatever

Another Sector

Outside the official banking sector lies another banking sector. In the center of Seoul is the gar-ment district, Myong Dong, Here, among the smart ladies dress shops, can be found scruffy edifices where money can be borrowed or lent at interest rates that are about half as much again as those charged by the government "com-

mercial banks" and about double those charged by the Korea Devel-bank in the Western sense of the opment Bank or the Export-Im-

port Bank, It is a symptom of South Korea's economic troubles at the moment that the real rate of interest is below the official rate of in-flation. During good times and with an economy of such growth potential, businessmen would be paying well over the rate of inflation on the assumption that things

would get better. Two Plans Announced

Kim Jae Ik, the economic adviser to the president, has put on record his dissatisfaction with the distortions created by the government banking sector, distortions that he sees as affecting not only the economic development of the country but the "social atmosphere" of big business.

The Ministry of Finance has announced plans to sell the commercial banks, introduce more foreign banks, free up the interest-rate structure and incorporate the skills of the "curb" market into the official sector. When pushed to give a timetable, however, the ministry is vague, and responses such as "about five years" create in foreign bankers a certain skepticism.

It appears that while the Blue House and the Ministry of Finance are in favor of the plan, the Economic Planning Board and the Bank of Korea are dragging their

Two concrete plans have been announced. The most radical would be to allow the Bank of America and, the planners say, any other foreign bank that is prepared to put up the money to open up as a retail bank in South Korea with a local partner.

A Bank of America spokesman said: "Certainly, we have held talks, and have agreed in principle that we would be interested in retail banking in South Korea, with or without a Korean partner."
The Bank of America would

want at least management control and a considerable number of branches in each of the major cities. A Bank of Korea spokesman seemed to be mystified by the idea of an American bank, even with a local partner, being allowed to open more than three or four branches in the whole country.

The other sign of a renaissance in South Korean banking was the announced sale of the government's shares in the Hanil Bank, one of the big five "commercial banks." Observers are unsure as to whether the sale will mean that the

word. They point out that the considerable number of bad debts, loans agreed at unrealistic interest rates and other remnants of government control have not yet been isolated from other areas of the bank's activities.

The Curb Market

While the government is weighing plans to liberalize the banking sector, the financial activities are moving more and more in the di-rection of the curb market. Several discount houses specializing in buying commercial loans and documents have now become sizable financial institutions, dealing not only in bonds but also in stocks and shares.

The stock market has been bouncing back from an all-time low, but, to the distress of the govemment, the sectors that have been doing best are the financial institutions and the real estate business. Neither of these has a major place in the government's plans to lead the economy out of its depression.

Most of the share companies quoted on the stock market have, to Western eyes, huge borrowings compared with a flirnsy capital base. The average price-earnings ratio of 3 on the Seoul exchange compared with roughly two or three times that figure on the New York, London or Tokyo exchanges, means that considerable capital gains can be expected if the South Korean economy gets out of its doldrums.

Western investors might be attracted into the Korean Fund, a holding company for South Korean shares that will be established later this year by the government. The Korean Fund will be run by several of the securities houses as a vehicle for attracting foreign money into South Korean equities without the threat of a foreign takeover that might result from the market being opened for direct investment.

South Korea is underbanked, with only half the number of bank branches per thousand inhabitants as Japan. The passage of personal savings into investment is chan-neled through the government rather than the banks, and the resulting inefficiencies and distortions have had a detrimental effect on the economy's growth.

Government plans to open up the financial sector will have a revolutionary effect not only on the course of South Korean business but also on the social atmosphere of the country.

With 9 percent of the labor force ket, Saehan, following the success involved in automobile-related inof the diesel Royale, plans to put diesel engines into the smaller dustry, automakers look to the government for support of a de-Gemini. The increased retail price mand-creating policy. Mr. Oh said. will be more than offset by the "First we must have a solid domes-

ry 15.4 persons).
— JACQUELINE REDITT Officials Seek a Resumption of Rapid Growth of Tourism Industry

> the 6th and 7th centuries. Taiwanese visitors show great interest in Korean products, mainly blankets; ginseng, the medicinal herb for which Korea was known in the earliest annals of Chinese travel. and cuttlefish, caught off the east coast and dried in the sun on long bamboo poles.

Cheju Popular

and Kongju, southwest of Scoul, both capi-

tals at different times in the Paikjae period

(18 B.C. to A.D. 660), is bringing to light the

influence of the peninsula on Japan during

One of the most popular destinations outside Seoul is the subtropical island of Cheju, with year-round pheasant hunting, saltwater fishing and scuba diving. Kyung-ju. the "museum without walls," Puyo and Kongju are treasure troves illustrating the intermingling and transmission of cultures.

Soraksan, Songnisan and Chirisan national parks offer pristine forest areas sheltering Buddhist hermitages often more than 1.000 grants to Japan but also of great traditions exported from Korea, including Buddhism years old. Nearer Seoul, each within one

day's touring, are Kangwha Island, and Inchon, the major port of Seoul. There are also the picturesque drive to Chunchon along the Han River; Suwon's reconstructed defense walls and, nearby, a village that shows life in the days of the Yi dynasty.

According to Travel Market Yearbook, South Korea ranked 47th among 50 cities worldwide in 1980 in business travel costs. These costs were based on a single room for one night, a continental breakfast, service charges and taxes at a first-class hotel; a business lunch for two; round-trip taxi fare between the airport and the city center, and a popular brand of cigarettes. London topped the list at \$346.42. Seoul was listed at \$142.06.

At major travel destinations, accommodations range from sophisticated international hotels to adequately comfortable facilities. The yogwan, the traditional Korean inn, provides a bedroll on the floor and simple facilities, starting at about \$12 a night for a

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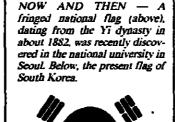
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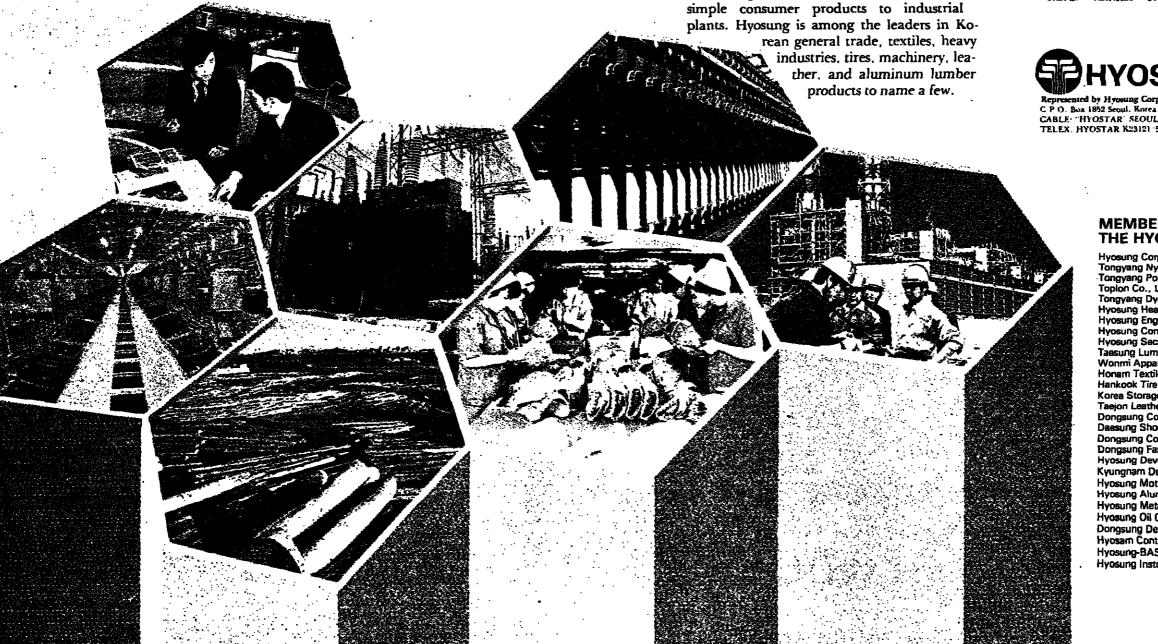
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one of several pieces of legislation former Premier Mehdi Bazargan. Cial revolution that transformed it from overseas, particularly the people who fill the new offices, in the nationalist movement that Haughey held several Cabinet po-

SOUTH KOREA

Nuclear Power Gets a Big Push

SEOUL — South Korea is one of Washington-Seoul relations — and the world's largest potential soft financing. A consortium of markets for nuclear power station sales, with plans to have 43 nuclear plants feeding its electrical grid by

the end of the century.

When the country's seventh and eighth nuclear power plant sites were inaugurated in February, President Chun Doo Hwan said that, by 1991, 12 nuclear plants would be in operation and 36 percent of South Korea's electricity would be nuclear generated. Nuclear power was the clear choice for a country dependent on expensive oil imports, the president said.

The search for domestic oil as government conservation plans sources offshore continues, but the and the program of switching to results have not been promising. The government policy is to switch to coal from oil wherever possible, and Seoul is also exploring other methods of power generation, such

as solar and wave power.

South Korea's nuclear market has been dominated by Westing-house Electric Corp., which was selected as the main contractor for six plants. Canada is building the only heavy-water reactor commis-

But Westinghouse's dominance was partially broken last year when the state-run Korea Electric Co. awarded the contract for the country's ninth and 10th plants to the French firm Framatome, a subsidiary of Creusot-Loire SA. Cogema of France secured a related contract to deliver enriched uranium and uranium ore to the plants for 10 years beginning in

The key to the French success was twofold: a convincing sales presentation -- that there was safety in diversifying sources of supply in view of the sometimes-difficult

seven French banks provided 5.5 billion francs (now about \$1 billion) at 7.6 percent a year, repayable over 15 years, with an eightyear grace period.

Despite the growing nuclear program, the Ministry of Energy and Resources reported that South Korea's reliance on imported energy would rise to 78.9 percent of total requirements by 1986, from requirements by 1986, from 71.5 percent this year. But the ministry said dependence on oil in the same period would fall to 48.4 percent from the current 61.1 percent

Chinese Coal

alternative fuels took effect.

Planned 1981 oil imports should be around 209 million barrels, according to the ministry, and well over 90 percent will come from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The ministry estimated that South Korea will need to import 5.25 million metric tons of anthracite and 16.12 million tons of bituminous coal by 1986, an average annual increase of about 8.5 percent over current demand.

By 1986, coal is expected to be providing almost 31 percent of South Korea's energy needs under the present plan. Ironically, China, which does not recognize the Republic of Korea, was the country's main source of domestic heating coal last year. A second major supplier in the past has been another sworn enemy of the Seoul government - Vietnam.

The government's policy has been to diversify its sources of fuel and to obtain long-term contracts for guaranteed supplies, preferably through joint venture development projects, with the South Korean inbeing repaid in product.

The traditional sources for coal ple of its source diversification, South Korea has entered into an agreement with a member of the Shell group to develop coal mines

The big hope is for an eventual thaw in relations with Peking through the good offices of Washington. This, it is hoped, will enable South Korean companies to provide an infrastructure for developing China's underexploited reserves in exchange for coal.

South Korea besides having some coal of its own, has extensive deposits of uranium ore, estimated by the Korea Institute of Energy and Resources at 43.6 million tons But the ore is of poor grade and the cost of extraction at the present level of technology would be prohibitive

The Korea Electric Co. has entered into a joint venture with Cogema to mine uranium in Gabon, with local government particination. The state-run electric company is also exploring for uranium in Paraguay with Anshuetz of the United States and the Taiwan Power Co.

South Korea is belatedly going into liquefied natural gas as a local fuel and has set aside \$2.6 billion to build a storage terminal on the west coast. It has reached agreement with Indonesia to supply 1.5 million tons of LNG beginning in 1985, and will double imports from 1987. The gas will be used primarily for thermal power plants in the early stages, with up to 35 percent being diverted for domes-

tic consumption by 1991. Foreign bankers admit that

vestment and, in some cases, labor South Korea's economic picture being repaid in product. "slightest whiff" of oil from its have been the United States, Cana- offshore drilling operations. After da and Australia. But, as an exam- having drilled about half a dozen test wells with next to no success. hopes are dimming -- though it took 33 test wells to bring in the North Sea bonanza. South Korea

and Japan are jointly conducting a seismic survey in a zone south of Korea and will drill at least one test well in the area this year. The Korean-American Oil Co. whose concessionaires include Hamilton Brothers Korea, Texaco

political problem because China regards the area as "a natural prolongation" of its own territory. South Korea has repeatedly offered to enter into talks with China over the issue of their adjoining continental shelf, but so far Peking has ignored the suggestion. Such talks would imply recognition of the Seoul government and offend China's Communist ally North

and Nippon Oil Co., face more

than hurricanes in drilling for oil

in these difficult waters. There is a

-- JACOUELINE REDITT

-Textiles Are Going Strong -

CEOUL - For a period in the late 1970s, D government economic strategy was to play down textiles and emphasize heavy industry. By neglecting textiles, however, it was quickly discovered that a major source of foreign income to pay for the develop-ment of industry was being eroded.

Textile exports rose by more than 11 per-cent in the difficult year of 1980. At S5 billion, they topped the list of export earners. accounting for almost one-third of the total of \$17.5 billion.

At one point, it was ships, electrical machinery and cars that obtained favorable credit and investment incentives, as planners attempted to push the country toward developed status. Now government financing is again forthcoming for the export orders that have returned to South Korea in the last cou-

Dependable Labor

Commerce and Industry Minister Suh Suk Joon recently said that textiles exports were expected to more than double to \$11 billion by 1986. The ministry has earman and of about \$180 million for the modernization extensive of the textile industry, including extensive purchases of new fabric machinery, the establishment of new dyeing centers and the development of secondary materials such as buttons and zippers.

The reason textile orders are returning is simply that South Korea still does some things best. With two decades of experience and with management expertise and good machinery in place, South Korean factories are still able to produce basic fabrics and garments in acceptable quality and at competitive prices. The labor force is dependable and accustomed to working hard, at least in comparison with most other Asian markets. A South Korean seamstress may be paid twice as much as her counterpart in Thailand, but she will produce at least twice as

Labor is only part of the story. Although South Korea is losing some of its European market for socks to highly automated U.S. factories, the quality of machinery in South Korean factories is generally good.

A British manufacturer of textile machinery, in Seoul recently with a team of visiting British industrialists, expressed surprise at the machinery in the factories he saw - and some disappointment at the fact that there was little for him to sell. The general level was substantially higher than that in plants in his native northern England. Attitudes are different, too - a visiting buyer from a branded menswear company in Manchester regularly finds he can get a sample of a new style much more quickly from his suppliers in South Korea than from his own factory. The textile industry also enjoys economy

of scale. Buyers of fashion garments or those requiring ranges made up of smaller quantities of diverse prints and colors have long complained of the high minimums that South Korean manufacturers demand But for department store chains - K-Mart and J.C. Penney each took more than \$20 million of basic shirts out of South Korea last year long production runs are just what is needed. As a result, prices can be maintained at levels very competitive with those in markets where labor would at first appear chean-

Although order books are full at present the immediate future is not clear. It is highly unlikely in the current atmosphere of the Pnropean Economic Community and North America that restrictions on textile imports will be loosened. As these are based on unit volume, noises continue to be made that South Korea must upgrade the quality of its garments and thus the unit price they command, the strategy that Hong Kong has taken with marked success.

Higher-value items such as leather and fur outerwear and heavy-gauge handknits are developing strongly in South Korea, but it is long production runs of basic garments — shirts, actylic sweaters, ski jackets — that continue to dominate the industry. For the next two or three years at least, it would seem to be more of the same.

Construction: The Struggle to Do Business Abroad

By Laxmi Nakarmi

SEOUL — When Saudi Arabia's Public Works and Housing Ministry opened bids for a housing development project, two South Korean construction companies were the lowest bidders. Dong Ah Construction and Industry Co.'s bid of \$264 million was \$26 million below the second-lowest tender submitted by Han Yang HousComplaints are frequently made about the undercutting practiced business are on the decline. by some Korean companies Undercutting in itself is not a prob-lem as long as the companies quote profitable rates.

But what the South Korean gov-ernment is worried about is that, while the Korean companies are finding it difficult to maintain the tempo that characterized the overseas construction business during

The net foreign exchange earned from overseas construction in 1980 was estimated at about \$1.6 billion of the total contract value of \$8.25 billion, or 19 percent. In 1979, it was 33 percent.

Other developing countries are using lower-priced labor in overseas construction projects, and the Middle Eastern countries are introducing measures to protect their own construction industries.

Project in Thailand

South Korea made its debut in the overseas construction market in 1965 when Hyundai Construction Co., now reputed to be the biggest general contractor in the world, won a highway project in Thailand. But not until the opening of the Middle East market in the early 1970s were Koreans able to make significant headway.

According to the Overseas Construction Association of Korea. \$28.66 billion (nearly 95 percent) of total overseas contracts of more than \$30 billion won so far came between 1976 and 1980 although South Korea entered the Middle East market in 1971. The Middle East accounted for more than 90 percent of the total business. In 1980 alone, more than 95 percent of the total volume of \$8.25 hillion came from oil-producing states.

While the Middle East business volume continues to expand, officials play down the fact, insisting that the Korean share in the total construction market in the area has been no more than 5 percent behind West Germany and France but it had a bigger share than many officials admit.

Detailed figures for 1980 were unavailable, but an analysis by the construction association indicated that South Koreans won about 16 percent of the contract volume awarded by Middle Eastern countries in 1979. The share in 1980 was estimated at about the same level, and it is expected to remain about the same this year.

Although the Korean performance in the oil-producing states was described by observers as excellent, other factors could affect such business.

Shifting Priorities Countries like Saudi Arabia are

shifting priorities from basic infrastructure increasingly to industrial projects requiring a high degree of technological sophistica-tion. An analysis by a Korean research institute shows that the portion of infrastructural work fell from 24 percent in 1976 to 14 percent in 1980. It is said to be the capacity, not the capability, limitations that make it difficult for South Korean companies to take up high-technology projects. As testimony of their capability. South Koreans have completed a number of high-technology projects within their own country.

While technology constraints trimmed the competitive edge in industrial plant projects, increasing labor costs because of domestic inflation have also caused problems. At one time, Koreans were winning contracts solely on the strength of cheap but hardworking, skilled and disciplined workers. Now companies are being forced to seek labor in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. "In the highlevel category, say a project designer, it is cheaper now to hire a European," a senior executive said. Two of the urgent problems be-

fore the government recently were to prevent companies from bid-ding if they did not have adequate technical and financial capability, and to stop unhealthy undercut-

An overseas licensing policy adopted late last year attempts to solve both problems. The classification of contractors in two categories, principal and subcontractors, has checked the cut-throat bidding and reduced competition. While the license policy limits the number of competitors, the banks, which are mostly governmentowned, keep an eye on contractors to make sure that they do not quote too low a rate. In order to retain South Korea's

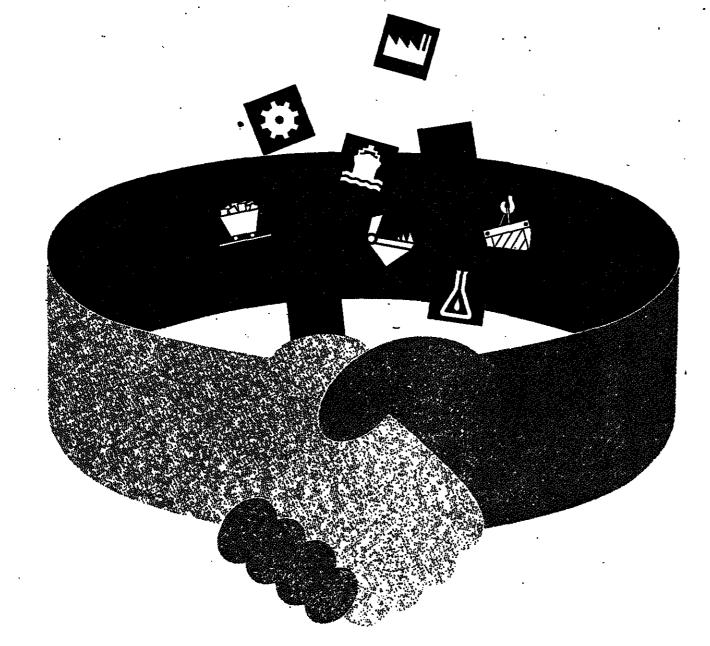
position in the world construction market, the government has been applying increasing pressure on contractors to diversify their markets. Recently the government set up a \$500-million overseas construction promotion fund for five years, to be boosted by another \$500 million later. The fund will help companies explore new markets as well as upgrade their techпоюду.

TACQUELINE REDITT, who coordinated this special supplement and wrote articles for it, has lived in South Korea for nearly two years and is the correspondent for The Times of London and The Sunday Times, the BBC and the Christian Science Monitor. Before going to South Korea, Ms. Reditt was the Daily Telegraph correspondent in Lisbon.

Among the other contributors:

LAXMI NAKARMI has been in South Korea for 18 months. A free-lance journalist, he specializes in economic, trade and construction reporting and is the correspondent for several publications, including the Asia Pacific Constructor, the Importer, the Far Eastern Technical Review, and other trade media.

ANN CHARTERS has lived in Seoul for 18 months, is the correspondent for the Financial Times and also contributes to the Far Eastern Economic Review. Before going to South Korea, Ms. Charters spent seven years in Brazil, where she was the co-editor of the economic newsletter Brazilian Progress.



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John Modenos Putting Greek Opera on Map

By Haris Livas

A "Rigoletto," in Denver. "I gness it was the height of the Rocky Mountains. I couldn't breathe and felt all sweaty. I was wearing a little goatee and when I started singing the vendetta, I knelt at the end of the stage and the goatee fell right on top of a bald-headed musician. I preserved my dramatic demeanor, although I expected laughs. There were none. The next day the critics gave all their space to me and how I kept cool. The other singers got about half a line each. Were they angry at me!"

The baritone by now has sung Rigoletto 169 times. It's his favorite role. "It suits me well. It's a little of everything. The part requires a singing actor and that's what I claim to be. I enjoy

doing it more than anything else." Modenos doesn't have much time these days to sing Verdi. He

Oad

Aria

VER.

is too busy putting the Greek National Opera on the European map. Modenos was appointed artistic director last fall, and an opera company that the director himself characterized as "middleclass" when he took over has just finished its best season. Last year it was going broke and ready to close. It hasn't moved into the black — no opera company can putting on what Modenos calls "the most expensive show in the world" — but all seats are full and standards and discipline have greatly improved.

. It hasn't been easy. Greek newspapers have been full of detailed accounts of his many disagreements with the opera committee. The company has never had such a press — both pro and

Modenos He did have to "put water in his wine," a Greek expression for making compromises. But most of his fights for artistic excellence have been won. And he has made the company a far more democratic organization, preserving in his own office an open-door policy, an informal approach for a position that has always been stuffy and dignified.

Modenos was born in Cyprus and was singing at the age of 5—Byzantine music, as on that island the only way to get ahead as a

singer is in the church. At 15 he was the youngest cantor ever appointed. But by his 18th birthday he was in the United States to continue his studies. "I grew up in America," he said, "and I think American." He credits his belief in American publicity and promotion methods for helping save the Greek National Opera.

Modenos was drafted during the Korean War, but spent his

time organizing soldiers' shows and getting lots of experience singing. After discharge he found a patron, the owner of an Atlanta department store. "She sent me to study with Estelle Liebling, who was also the teacher of Beverly Sills." Modenos later made his debut in "La Traviata" with Sills. Since she now is director of the New York City Opera, Modenos hopes "to inaugurate some cooperation and an exchange of singers."

Good Luck With a Broken Leg

His career moved forward another step when he fell off a stage and broke his leg, entitling him to support from a program for wounded veterans, which he used to study at the American Theater Wing, "the greatest thing that could have happened to me." Then he won the American Theater Concert Award which gave him a Town Hall recital. He has done a lot of concert work, which he has continued in Greece, and finds it more demanding than opera. "Without scenery, costumes, orchestra, you have to deliver what comes from inside -- from the heart."

Another prize, the American Opera Award, gave Modenos a Milan debut in "The Barber of Seville" and a Florence debut in "Tosca." In 1961 he was in Athens for the world premiere of "Nausicaa" by Peggy Glanville-Hicks, and the same year he won an international singing competition in Vercelli, Italy, but because it was difficult to get started in Italy he returned to Greece and became the leading baritone of the National Opera, singing 17 operas in two seasons.

Then Herbert Graf invited him to join the Zurich Opera, which had a large contingent of American singers, and from his base in Zurich Modenos sang with the major companies of Europe. He believes it was the experience thus acquired that accounted for his selection as artistic director of the Greek National Opera.

"The government and ministry thought that only someone who knew opera from the inside could save it. My experience of 25 years in opera in America and Europe made it seem I was the right person to bring the ship back to the surface."

He began by informing everyone that they had to work. Modenos insists that "we're not going to pay people anymore for doing nothing." His plans include bringing back important Greek singers, or singers of Greek ancestry, such as Teresa Stratas, Tatiana Troyanos and Agnes Baltsa, for guest appearances. And he is dedicated to "putting new blood in the opera." The latter includes (all new ideas here) sending the opera around the country, presenting scenes with simple explanations on TV, and student performances of operas presented earlier but with promising new singers who wouldn't otherwise have a chance. He hopes to attract young people at low ticket prices.

Under Modenos, the company had the first performing dates in its history outside Greece (with the exception of Cyprus). This was in Prague, where many years ago Modenos sang The Barber of Seville," doing his role in Italian while the rest of the cast sang in Czech. For one scene, Modenos had rehearsed by himself a few words in Czech. Singing these he brought down the house and order was not restored for 10 minutes. "All these years," he reminisced, "I thought I got it wrong and said something dirty." It wasn't until he was making the arrangements for Prague this year that he finally found out he had been right all along and that the uproar was just enthusiasm.

Modenos has been busy planning a convention in Athens this summer of the directors of the major opera companies. The summer also holds more Verdi for him, "Nabucco," which the company will perform next month in the Athens Festival.

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Milk: Sour, Curdled, Condensed, Evaporated, Dehydrated, Etc.

ing defined cheese as "milk's leap toward immortality." It falls a trifle short of immortality, but makes a valiant effort in such cheese as Parmesan, which according to comoisseurs gets better and better up to the age of 20 years, after which, apparently, it begins to wonder whether immortality is worth the effort.

However worthy cheeses may be in their own right, man has always tried to keep milk itself in approximately the state in which it appears fresh, an effort in which milk has not notably cooperated, unless

you count souring.
Souring might be described as an effort on the part of milk to remain edible longer. Sour milk is not spoiled milk. Some persons like the taste of sour milk, though I do not happen to be among them. But I do miss, in these days when processors forbid our milk to sour naturally, the now almost forgotten deliciousness of sour milk biscuits, cakes and cookies (and sour milk helps bread to rise).

In many parts of the world milk is soured purposely to convert it into products meant to be eaten on their own, treated in ways that make them more attractive than naturally soured milk, like the sour cream dear to Slavs, the Balkan peoples, and quite a few others.

Dividing the Nutrition

Curds and whey were common foods of our not-so-distant ancestors, which divided the nutritive elements of whole milk between the semisolid curds are mostly fats and casein, the principal protein of milk; the whey contains milk sugars, mineral salts, and lactalbumin, another protein.

A longer step in lengthening the life of milk is taken when we convert it into butter, leaving the residue of buttermilk, which is not quite the same thing as whey be-cause changes occur in churning. Butter is the longest keeping form of milk until we reach cheese, a category from which we had better exclude cottage cheese, which is re-

We have two ways today keep-

Art

CLIFTON Fadiman has been ing milk in a state from which it credit for its invention, but certain-tredited, whether rightly or can be returned to an approximation of fresh liquid milk: either by ing to British historians, a patent removing from whole milk a large portion of its water, giving us condensed milk or evaporated milk (confusingly interchangeable terms), or by removing all of its water, giving us dried milk in powdered form.

The first producers of condensed milk may well have been the Tartars, whose diet was based on mare's milk. Marco Polo tells us that they "have their dried milk, which is solid like paste; and this is how they dry it. First they bring the milk to the boil. At the appropriate moment they skim off the cream that floats on the surface and put it in another vessel to be made into butter, because as long as it remained the milk could not be dried. Then they stand the milk in the sun and leave it to dry. When they are going on an expedition, they take about 10 pounds of this milk; and every morning they take out about half a pound of it and put it in a small leather flask, shaped like a gourd, with as much water as they please. Then, while they ride, the milk in the flask dissolves into a fluid, which they drink. And this is their breakfast."

Correcting Marco

Reay Tannahill, author of "Food in History," suggests that Marco Polo's observation was not quite perfect. "Marco's mention of bringing milk 'to the boil'." she writes, "is misleading. Milk, in which the cream had already risen to the surface, was probably put in shallow containers and heated slowly to a few degrees below the boiling point. The cream would then become thick and crumpled, easy to skim off when it cooled. This is, in fact, what is known today as 'clotted cream' or 'Devonshire cream' . . . If the Mongols had failed to skim off the cream before drying their milk, the powder would have turned rancid very quickly." Miss Tannahill speaks of a powder, not a paste; she is not alone in believing that the Tartars achieved this ultimate state of dehydration.

For Americans, the inventor of condensed milk is Gail Borden, who may not really deserve the

ly does for its promotion. According to British historians, a patent for a method of producing con-densed milk was taken out in England in 1835, 21 years before a similar patent was granted to Borden in the United States; but the British method was never exploited. Borden, more aggressive, was commercializing his process suc-cessfully in 1858, two years after the issuance of the patent. From his point of view it was fortunate, or at least profitable, that the Civil War then broke out. The Union Army, happy at the existence of a form of nearly fresh milk which could easily be delivered to its troops, became Borden's biggest customer, and soldiers became his

In the first advertisement for his new food, published in 1858, Bor-den does not seem to have decided whether he had invented condensed milk or evaporated milk; he used both terms (both, of course, are evaporated). In the simple days of my boyhood, we had no trouble distinguishing one from the other. What we called condensed milk had the texture of heavy cream and was sweet. Evap-

best customers once they returned

more so than ordinary milk, and was unsweetened.

The story of powdered milk, which is of course completely dehydrated, parallels that of evaporated milk. The first patent for producing it was taken out in Eng-land by F.S. Grimwade in 1855, but the British sat on their hands for 50 years before getting into large-scale production. Meanwhile Americans had beaten them to the punch, though it is true that the first such product they put on the market was not pure milk; it was malted milk, whose powder also contains wheat and barley. The powdered milk you buy today is made from skimmed milk; dried whole milk exists also, but is sold chiefly to industrial food proces-

The story is about the same for condensed or evaporated milk. Unsweetened varieties are made from whole milk, but for sale to bakers, confectioners and industrial food processors, who can be counted on to use it quickly: it spoils easily. Even condensed skimmed milk goes mostly to pro-fessionals, but it is not completely

orated milk was more liquid, even skimmed; it retains about 20 percent of the solid elements of whole

milk. What the average customer buys oftenest as evaporated milk is also sterilized milk, which has been heated above the boiling point, and tastes like it. There are a number of other

powdered milk preparations on the market, including ice cream in powdered form. Cream. buttermilk and whey are all dried, and butter oil, despite its name, is a dried product too, in this case butterfat. Combine dried butterfat and dried skimmed milk, and you have reconstituted whole milk, which seems logical enough — except that it isn't as simple as it sounds. Industrial equipment is required for the job. What one factory has put asunder only another factory can put together again.

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Publishing

Longer Lives for Books

WASHINGTON — The Library of Congress reports that progress is being made in the outlive them. battle to have books published on paper that doesn't turn to dust in 25 to 50 years. Most books manufactured in the United States have

a life span of no longer than that. The problem has been particularly acute for the library, which tries to keep a copy of every book published in the country. It has 35 acres of books, 18 million volumes. and about a third of them are too brittle to read.

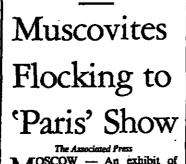
That is because most books published in the United States for a century have been printed on aci-dic paper, made chiefly of wood paper manufactured of wood.

pulp. Books like that fall apart while books published 600 years ago - on paper made from rags -

In a review of developments in the manufacture of durable paper, the library reports that more than 25 percent of paper produced for hard-cover books is acid-free, "a substantial gain over recent years."

The report credits the industry and outside researchers, including 25 years of investigations by the Council on Library Resources and prodding by the two-year-old Committee on Production Guidelines for Book Longevity.

The new processes add alkaline buffers to neutralize the acidity in



MOSCOW — An exhibit of French and Soviet art is drawing huge crowds to Moscow's Pushkin Museum, but French officials say Soviet authorities made important changes in the show

without consulting them. Thousands of visitors have seen "Moscow-Paris 1900-1930" since it opened to the public on Thursday, ed a million are expected to do so

before it closes in four months. The exhibit, first shown at the Pompidou Center in Paris two years ago, includes 2,500 paintings, sculptures, posters, theater backdrops, concert programs and archi-tectural sketches from France and the Soviet Union. Among them are a number of Soviet avant-garde works rarely displayed here.

. French organizers say some So-viet works have been excluded from the Moscow version of the show and changes have been made in the official catalogue.

French officials are said to be particularly concerned by the deletion of three catalogue references to Leon Trotsky and one to the poet Vladimir Mayakovsky.

Mayakovsky, who committed suicide in 1930, is revered in the Soviet Union, and his suicide is almost never referred to. Trotsky, a eading Bolshevik revolutionary figure who was exiled by the Soviet leadership in the 1920s, became in

effect a nonperson. In a speech at opening ceremonies afternoon, French Ambassa-dor Henri Froment-Meurice said aspects of the exhibition "could have been better if, to the great regret of the French authorities, modifications had not been made at the last moment by the other

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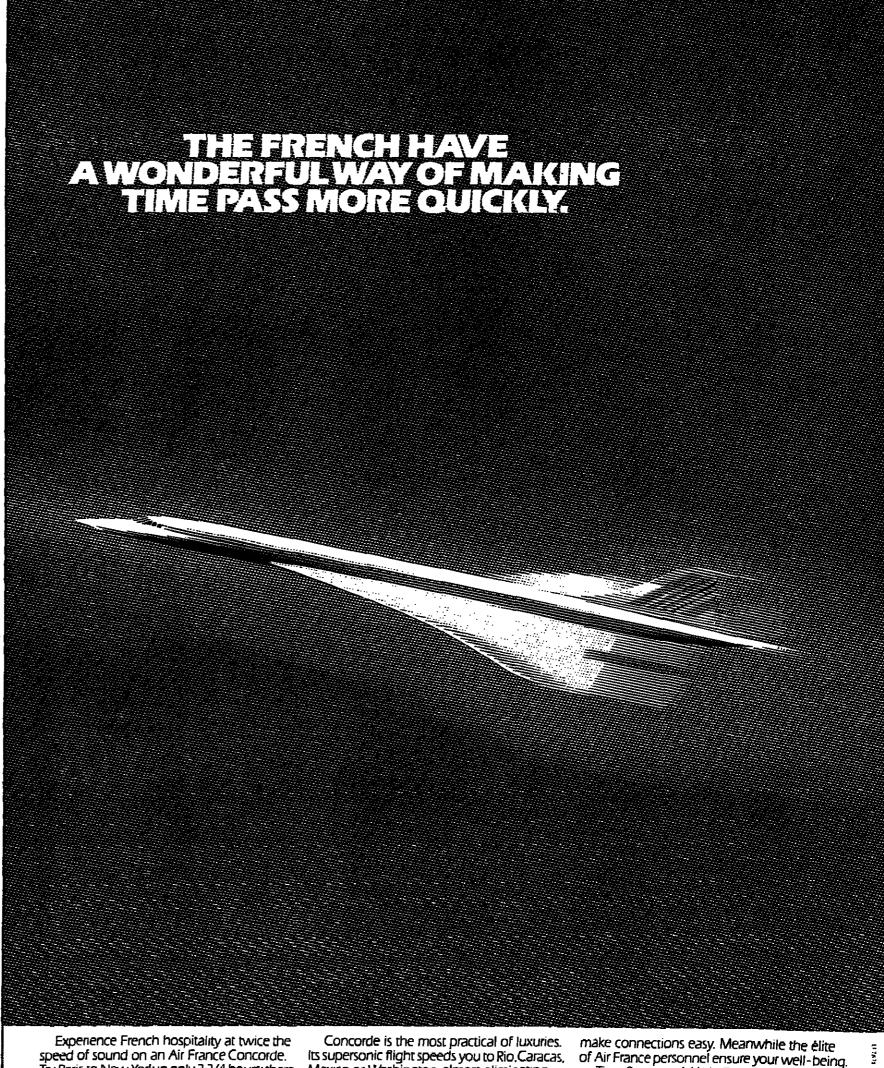
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 8 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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هكذا من التُعمل

Page 13 Tuesday, June 9, 1981 **

Boeing Announces Sale of 23 Airliners

SEATTLE — Boeing's commercial airplane division said Monday it pas sold 23 aircraft to nine different airlines in deals worth a total of has sold 23 aircraft to nine different airlines in deals worth a total of \$500 million.

It said the orders had been taken into account in statements concerning future delivery totals made at the company's June 4 stockholders

The orders include six of the new generation 757s, which cost between \$31 and \$34 million each and are for delivery to Transbrasil Airlines of

Belzberg Bid on Canada Permanent Delayed New York Times Service

TORONTO — Canada Permanent Mortgage, Canada's third-largest trust company, has delayed an unwelcome 300-million-Canadian-dollar (250 million U.S. dollar) takeover bid by the Belzberg family of Vandard Canadian dollar takeover by the Canadian dol couver, who were rebuffed earlier this year in their attempt to take over

The Ontario Securities Commission ordered early Saturday that a twoweek extension, to June 26, be given for the offer by the Belzberg-controlled First City Financial of Vancouver for all outstanding Canada

Fox Shareholders Approve Davis Offer

proved the sale of the motion picture studio to Denver oil multimillio-naire Marvin Davis in a \$700 million deal bringing \$60 a share for the

Fox chairman Dennis C. Stanfill announced at the stockholders meeting that the deal would become final Friday. Under the agreement, Fox shareholders will receive \$60 for each common share and \$80 for each preferred share.

Mr. Davis becomes the first private individual to own a major studio since the golden era of Hollywood when movie moguls Sam Goldwyn, the Warner brothers and Harry Cohn virtually controlled the business.

U.S. Orders Exxon to Pay \$70 Million

reduce its gasoline prices when it reduced octane levels, resulting in \$70

cost savings resulting from motor gasoline octane reductions since Sep-

British Steel Said to Seek Partner in Japan

TOKYO — Nippon Steel Monday declined to comment on a report in the economic daily Nihon Keizai that British Steel has been sounding it out on capital participation in Redpath Dorman Long, the engineering division of the British state-run steel company.

The newspaper said British Steel wants to sell more than half of Redpath's shares to Nippon Steel to help in its rehabilitation. It said British Steel also had asked for possible cooperation on joint orders for international projects such as construction of bridges and

Suit Against U.S. Copper Firms Dismissed

ruling dismissing an autitrust suit brought against Kennecott Copper, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge and affiliated companies.

The case involved a suit brought by Reading Industries, a manufactur-

er of copper tubing, complaining that the companies conspired to keep prices aritificially low for newly mined domestic copper, thus causing price increases in the scrap market.

Britain's Metal Box Predicts Improvement

LONDON - Metal Box said Monday it sees some signs that the worst of its problems are over. Destocking appears to be slowing, and there are some tentative signs in several parts of the business of hesitant recovery,

Metal Box reported pre-tax profit for the year ended March 31 of £29.1 million versus £62.8 million the previous year.

Buoyed by

From Agency Disputches
NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average hovered just below the 1,000 mark much of the day Monday as traders on the New York Stock Exchange, their hopes boosted by a prime rate cut, tried to launch a rally. But trading was

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 7.05 points Friday. gained 1.85 points to close at 995.64. It had climbed above 999 at the outset and dropped back to

Advances led declines, 704-668. among the 1,918 issues traded on the New York exchange. Volume on the NYSE was 41.58

million shares, down from the 47.18 million traded Friday.
Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Ex-

Analysts noted the Dow has pierced 1,000 six times this year, but has failed to hold above it for any length of time. Brokers noted the market historically has encountered selling pressures at the 1,000 level because many investors take profits at that time.

Prime Lowered

Some buying emerged after Banker's Trust lowered its prime lending rate a half point to 20 percent. This action somewhat offset the decision last week of Girard Bank of Philadelphia to boost its key lending rate to 21 percent from 20½ percent. No other banks followed Girard.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer said that "the fundamental background (for the market) is encouriging," as a result of the money supply figures released Friday by the Federal Reserve, which showed only a slight increase when many analysts were expecting a large

Investors also were encouraged that producer prices rose only 0.4 percent in May after jumping 0.8 percent in April and 1.3 percent in

Wholesale Prices Up 0.6% in U.K.

Reuters

LONDON — The monthly rise in British wholesale prices of manufactured goods slowed to 0.6 percent in May from 1.4-percent rise in April, the Industry Department reported Monday.

The wholesale price index was set at 219.0, up from 199.0 in May last year. Manufacturers' costs rose 2.2 percent, mainly due to a ther oil prices.

The Trade Department, meanwhile, revised its retail sales volume figures for April, saying the seasonally adjusted volume was slightly lower than in March and not the reported 0.9-percent rise.

and U.S.-European relations.

Schmidt in Hamburg Wednesday.

Japanese exports to the EEC in

the first four months of the year jumped 31 percent over the same

period last year, while the EEC's trade deficit with Japan shot up 44 percent to \$3.6 billion, according

Dollar Eases

LONDON — Gold and silver prices rose sharply Monday in London and in early New York trading on reports that Israel had destroyed a nearly completed Iraqi nuclear reactor. The dollar fell slightly in quiet European trading as many financial centers were closed for a holiday.

Gold was fixed in the afternoon here at \$473.50 an ounce, up from \$460 at the morning fixing and Friday. In early New York trading gold for current delivery climbed \$19.50 to \$471.50 an ounce, after But Mr. Suzuki will find mounting pressure in Europe for a shift in Japanese trade policies, officials in the EEC capitals said Monday. closing Friday at \$452 an ounce. There was no gold trading in Zu-Leaders facing unemployment and demands for protectionist measures will insist on concrete con-

Silver, which fell Friday to a two-year low in London of \$9.895 an ounce, rose to \$10.31 Monday.

Europeans feel that years of talks aimed at convincing Tokyo to accept export restraints in sensi-In London, the pound, which tumbled 16 cents last week to its tive sectors have had scant results, the officials said.

Mr. Suzuki, the first Japanese lowest point in 2½ years, recovered slightly to \$1.92325, up a bit from premier to make an official visit to Friday's closing price of \$1,9290. Europe for eight years, is to meet West German Chancellor Helmut

In Milan, the only other market open during the holiday, the dollar fell slightly from Friday's all-time record closing price of 1,208.05

In New York, the dollar weak-ened against most major currencies at midsession, after opening above Friday's close, dealers said.

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Political Reshuffle at Pemex

By Alan Riding New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY - The unexpected resignation of Jorge Diaz Serrano as head of Mexico's huge oil monopoly is the climax of a long and bitter campaign by Cabinet ministers and outside critics who felt that Petroleos Mexicanos had become a state within a state.

Mr. Diaz Serrano, who was replaced immediately Saturday night by Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid, a former finance minister and longtime associate of President Jose Lopez Portillo, was in effect undermined by his own success.

A 60-year-old former private oil contractor whose post at Pemex was his first job in govern-ment, Mr. Diaz Serrano injected life into the lethargic oil bureaucracy. In little more than four years he tripled production, multiplied exports and increased the confirmed figure for reserves tenfold to 67 billion barrels.

As a result, the government became enormously dependent on oil revenues to maintain the current economic boom, and Mr. Diaz Serrano emerged as one of Mexico's most powerful political figures. For the first time, a director general of Pemex was among a handful of possible candidates to become the next president

Before Washington Visit

Mr. Diaz Serrano's resignation, all the more surprising since it came on the eve of Mr. Lopez Portillo's trip to Washington for talks with President Reagan, was prompted by a dispute in the Cabinet over his decision last week to lower Mexican oil prices by \$4 on the world market.

On Monday last week Mr. Diaz Serrano told reporters that the failure of OPEC to agree on a production cutback, combined with the current oil glut, would oblige Mexico to reduce its oil

price "in order to remain competitive." On Wednesday Pemex announced it would

New York Times Service

unusually optimistic mood was ev-

ident at a meeting of leading bank-

ers last week as they surveyed the

The developing countries' debt and East-West relations were dis-

cussed thoroughly at the three-day

meeting of the International Monetary Conference, and there

was a clear sense that the problems

are manageable. "There's a feeling

of 'Hey, we might muddle through after all," said Frederick Heldr-

ing, deputy chairman of the Phila-

delphia National Bank. Substantial economic difficulties

remain, but the bankers noted that

many - such as the balance-of-

payments surpluses of the oil-pro-

ducing countries — have occurred before and been resolved before.

*The adjustment process has

Gold Soars;

world economic situation.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland -- An

while reducing that of heavier oil from \$34.60 to \$30.60. The price of the heavier crude in effect dropped from \$32.50 to \$25.30, but Pemex indi-

cated that it would not be sold on its own. The Finance Ministry immediately forecast that foreign debt would grow by an extra \$1.2 billion this year. Other ministries anticipated a drop of

about \$2 billion in foreign oil earnings.

Mr. Diaz Serrano said in a brief written statement: "As my decision to cut the price of crude did not meet unanimous approval in the Cabinet, and not wanting to constitute an element of discord, I prefer to present my irrevocable resignation as director general of Pemex."

Government Expenditure

The government is formally committed to level off production at 2.75 million barrels a day later this year. It is ironic that, after he was attacked by conservation-minded nationalists for favoring raising production above this ceiling, Mr. Diaz Serrano's decision to lower prices may force the

serrano's decision to lower prices may force the government to compensate for reduced earnings by increasing exports beyond the current target of 1.5 million barrels a day.

The alternative would be to trim government spending. But the Lopez Portillo administration may be reluctant to reduce its expenditure during its final 18 months in office.

its final 18 months in office.

If foreign oil earnings, which already account for 74 percent of total exports, do not recover quickly, Mexico's payments deficit seems certain to grow past last year's record \$6.6 billion, adding pressure on the already overvalued peso.

in recent weeks there have been charges in the press of broad corruption in Pemex and complaints from the country's economic managers that they had no control over the corporation. In the end, though, the main impact of Mr. Diaz. Serrano's resignation is political: It removes a strong figure from the succession stakes.

omies. The bankers agreed almost

unanimously that they were being

forced to adopt unwanted econom-

ic policies because the higher rates

reatened their own currencies.

discussed in mild terms, and there

was general agreement that the United States had to keep rates

high as part of its fight against in-

bian Monetary Agency, Abdul Aziz al-Quraishi, was questioned on the investment plans of Saudi

Arabia, with its mammoth dollar

holdings, and about West Germa-

ny, which has been a heavy bor-

rower. He said Saudi Arabia would continue to diversify reserves, like

any prudent investor, and more

borrowing by West Germany would be accepted, although at

The delegates' optimistic mood was bolstered by the outlook for

oil supplies. The growing world-wide oil surplus and continuing di-

vision within OPEC have raised a

likelihood of stable or declining

prices for a significant period.

One mild disagreement arose between Citibank's Mr. Wriston and

some other bankers over just how

rosy the outlook is for balance-of-

payments adjustments. Sharing the

platform, Lord Roll, chairman of S.G. Warburg & Co., argued that

financing for poor nations would

be more difficult than after the last

oil-price shock. He cited increasing

exposure by banks and less oppor-

market rates.

The governor of the Saudi Ara-

But these and other worries were

World Bankers Try an Upbeat Approach

think there is a better understanding of the process," said Walter B.

Wriston, chairman of Citibank, who acquired a bullish image at

Also buoying the 200 financial leaders was the resurgence of the U.S. dollar in foreign-exchange

trading and the pledge from Presi-

dent Reagan of a vigorous eco-

nomic program. Although a strong

dollar means weak currencies else-

where, the dollar remains an im-

portant symbol of world stability

stable dollar and hope very much

that the effort to change the funda-mentals in the United States will be successful," said Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Deutsche

Sponsored by the American Bankers Association, the Interna-

tional Monetary Conference has become a prestigious annual meet-

ing, able to draw an impressive ar-

ray of speakers from the worlds of

ed by the adjustment process and

were widely described as a disap-

pointment — perhaps because the

problems were familiar and the so-lutions had been well-aired.

recent developments such as West Germany's economic downturn,

the election of a Socialist in France

and the recession in Britain, Perhaps the most-discussed worrisome

item was the effect of high U.S. in-

Concern was expressed about

Business sessions were dominat-

Bundesbank

politics and finance.

"All of us want a strong and

Big Drop in Prices For Oil Is Expected

break in official OPEC oil prices, the first since 1973, is on the way, oil industry experts believe.

this week slashed the price by \$4 a barrel on about 100,000 barrels a day sold to an oil trading compa-

The country has so far refused to cut the official price charged major oil companies, which are pressing the Nigerians for similar cuts. But analysts expect the cut soon to apply to all buyers, per-

[BNOC Chairman Philip Shelbourne said that Saudi Arabia's marker price for crude oil, currently \$32 a barrel, is a key consideration in how much the company has to cut its prices, Reuters reported from London. He said uncertainty about whether Saudi Arabia will raise its price is of critical impor-

Mexico last week cut its prices by \$4 a barrel. Iraq trimmed a Mediterranean delivery premium

Last year the developing nations

recorded combined deficits of

about \$60 billion while the oil ex-

porters had a total surplus estimated at \$115 billion. Unlike the ex-

pectation after the first oil-price

shock in the mid-1970s, most

bankers this time predict that the

Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank,

expand economic growth.

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A major

Nigeria, steadily losing sales with its oil priced at \$40 a barrel.

haps beginning in July.

Meanwhile, an offer by the British National Oil Corp. to reduce the \$39 price of its North Sea oil by \$2 a barrel was rejected by the purchasers such as British Petroleum, which publicly demanded a \$5

tance to BNOC.]

by 57 cents. And Ecuador reportedly has been trying to sell oil for as much as \$10 below the official

\$40 price. The Mexican cut, according to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an authoritative industry newsletter, "all but ruins the negotiating posi-

tion of producers trying to protect the crumbling edifice of OPEC's maximum selling prices." Concluded PIW, "The price revolt among contract customers is spreading across the OPEC and non-OPEC fronts, making major price reductions all but inevitable for the majority of producing na-

tions." Customers who do not have conwho instead rely on spot market purchases have long since revolted. Spot market prices have been tumbling since the first of the year as a result of production in excess of current demand and the highest oil stocks in history. Oil inventories are perhaps as much as 600 million barrels above normal for this time

The key to the growing drop in world oil prices is the willingness of oil companies, majors and independents alike, to walk away from crude oil contracts if the price is too high.

With a \$40 price, Nigeria, which was exporting about 1.7 million barrels of oil daily earlier this year, is having difficulty finding buyers for its crude not taken by major oil companies and its oil production has been falling steadily.

Iran Exports Down

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Iranian oil exports fell 68 percent in the Persian year ended March 20, according to the central bank governor, Ali Reza Nobari, as quoted in the Tehran press Monday.

Markets Closed

surplus will diminish. Sir Jeremy All financial markets were closed Monday in Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and said the consensus was that it appears the adjustment will again be West Germany for the Pentecost

CURRENCY RATES

interbank exchange rates for June 8, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

daja" 2	Carrency	Per U.S.s	\$ Equiv.	Correacy	Per U.S.S	\$ Equi:		FITEUCY	Per U.S.S
			D	ollar Valu	es				
ondon (I Lign ew Yori oris orish CU	1,256.05	2,332,26 1,9365	4.668 678.70 0.4159	211.74	19.50 1.083 *	5.2113 447.28 0.3725	76.12 30.57 (£2533	4,1193 564,55 0.46%	14A518 158.56 0.1315
بواطمهم	1			Closed					

ulv.	CHITERCY	V.S.S	Equiy.	Correacy	U.S.S	Equiv.	Cerrency	US
256	Austrofian \$	0.8865	0.08%	Israeli sheke!	11.17	0.4617	Singapore 1	2.16
984	Austrian schilling	17.125	0.0044	Jopanese yen	228.125	0.8738	S. African rand	1.144
sed	Belgian da fronc	Closed	3.5613	.Kuwaiti diaar	0,2808	0.0015	S. Korean won	686.8
253	Conadion S	1,2057	0.4214	Malay, ringgit	2,3735	8.0107	Spanish peseta	73.40
127	Danish krone	7.5288	0.1703	Morw. krose	5,6735	0.1974	Swedish kroog	5.067.
2.	Finnish mark	N.Q.	0.126	Phill peso	7,94	0.0276	Tahwae S	36.3
74	Greek drachma	<i>57.5</i> 0	0.8157	Port. escudo	63.656	9.0477	Thei beht	20,97
03	Hong Kong S	5.5465	0.294	Saudi riyal	3,402	0.2724	V.A.E. dirham	3.67
)7	irişb £	0.6636	0.8724	S.D.R.	1,1463			
£ Ste	erilano: 1.2803 Irish :	E						

This announcement appears as a matter of record.



Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL) SDR 100,000,000

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Sumitomo Finance International

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

The Bank of Nova Scotia Group

The Gulf Bank K.S.C.

30 April, 1981

Same a security control of the Premier Sean Lemass, Mr. worse recommendation of the control of the second of the s (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

other steel structures.

Stats. Sao Paulo in 1985.

3

the Bache Group of New York.

LOS ANGELES - Twentieth Century-Fox shareholders Monday ap-

OAKLAND, Calif. — The U.S. Energy Department said Monday it has issued a proposed remedial order calling for Exxon to pay \$70.16 million plus interest relating to allegations that the company failed to

million in alleged petroleum pricing violations.

In Houston, Exxon said that it "did reflect in its product prices the

WASHINGTON - The Supreme Court has let stand a lower court

its statement added.

Suzuki Exhorts Europe on Free Trade dorf, had told Japanese leaders He characterized these as insuffi-that Japanes decision in April to cient compared with Japanese-U.S. TOKYO - Premier Zenko

limit auto exports to the United

States "came as a shock to Europe" and could seriously affect

Mr. Suzuki is to visit West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and France. He said

his government would help seek a solution to trade problems, with

detailed talks being left to the rele-

The minister of international

trade and industry, Rokusuke Tanaka, starts visits Friday to

Mr. Laidlaw said detailed pro-

nounce a new small-business com-

puter in the next few weeks.

vant ministers.

the maintaining of open trade.

Suzuki, who leaves Tuesday for a six-country European tonr, said Monday it would be "suicidal" for the West to adopt protectionism. Alluding to strong EEC pressure on Japan to cut back exports, espe-cially of cars, Mr. Suzuki said at a press conference that industrial democracies should maintain free trade to overcome the inflation,

unemployment and deterioration of their payments balances that have resulted from two oil crises. It would be "a suicidal act for industrial democracies to go pro-

tectionist or try to maintain the France, Belgium, the Netherlands balance of payments through cur-tailment of trade," he said. and Britain to discuss export issues Mr. Suzuki said his own trip is Also Monday, Japanese sources intended to strengthen ties be-tween Japan and Western Europe. said West Germany's visiting Eco-nomic Minister, Otto Graf Lambs-

ICL, Citing Economic Conditions,

Has £33 Million Loss, Sales Drop LONDON — International posals to correct the position are Computers Ltd. lost £33.9 million before taxes for the six months ended March 31, after a £20.5-mil- traordinary general meeting. lion profit in the same period last

traordinary general meeting.
On a positive note, he said ICL's larger 2966 computer is being well received and ICL expects to anyear, Europe's largest computer manufacturer announced Monday. Sales slipped to £318.4 million from £346.3 million, ICL said. It reported an after-tax loss of £36.1 million, compared with a £16.3-

million profit a year earlier. ICL Chairman Christopher Laidlaw said the losses, largely caused by the effects of severe economic recession, would seriously hit the company's reserves and restrict its ability to borrow. In March the British government pro-vided ICL with loan guarantees

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated Britain

worth £200 million.

346.3 16.3 0.1221 1,120. 43.5 0.508



French Machine Tool Makers Seeking Help

By Jack Aboaf

AP-Dow Jones PARIS - The French machinetool industry is in the throes of yet another restructuring plan following last year's poor performance, when domestic production declined to the lowest level in 10 years and imports rose to a new record.

After a relatively good showing in 1978 and 1979, in the wake of the government's 1976 plan, French manufacturers have returned to their chronic state of

Machine-tool production last year declined 6.9 percent to 69,312 tons, the lowest level in 10 years and far short of the 130,000-ton target set under the 1976 plan. At the same time imports rose

2.18 billion francs. The 161 million-franc deficit compares with surpluses of 370 million francs in 1979 and 420 million francs in

French machine-tool makers are also meeting increased competition in a number of "traditional" markets in Africa and elsewhere from cheaper and less sophisticated machines produced by Communist bloc countries.

As expected, the industry has once more turned to the government for help. It issued a strong appeal for state backing in a fresh attempt to consolidate a fragment-48 percent to 2.34 billion French ed sector - 170 companies, only

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Setes Force	Sterling	Frenci Presc
1.14	19 % - 19 %	127/16 - 129/16		12 % - 12 %	31 - 33
	18 - 18 %	12 % - 12 %	10 % - 10 %	12% - 12%	25 - 27
	17 11/16 - 17 13/16	12 % - 13	10 % - 10 4	12 % - 13 %	22 - 24
	16 13/16 - 16 15/16		107/16-9/16	13 % - 13 %	20 - 22
	163/16-163/16	13.13%	94.9%	17 % - 13 %	19-2i

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francs (\$410 million at current exchange rates), while French expersons, and only 8 more than 200 persons, and only 8 more than 500.

This time, however, there are

suggestions that the government should take control of ailing companies and perhaps of the entire

Henri Line, president director-general of the Line-PSM, France's second largest manufacturer of machine tools with an annual turnover of 350 million francs and 2,200 employees, has called for outright state-ownership of the

flagging industry. Mr. Line, who failed to raise 300 million francs to rescue his financially troubled company, said. Since the industry is not capable of attracting private capital, the state should assume the role."

He has called for the creation of a state-owned holding company to coordinate investments and research and act as an umbrella for the entire sector.

A spokesman for the machinetool manufacturers association reected the idea of state ownership. "If some firms want to be nationalized, that's their problem," he

program of the new Socialist government, state ownership of a sector considered to be important for French industrial independence

should not be ruled out. A number of major companies in the field are already under state control. These include the machine-tool divisions of Renault, Aerospatiale and Snecma.

National Solidarity

In its latest call for help, the industry claimed that without "signifcant" government intervention. its technological dependence and perhaps actual production could to fall into foreign hands.

The association appealed for additional investment incentives over a long period, as well as "national solidarity" by urging the nationalized companies to buy French.

The government of former President Vision of the president o

dent Valery Giscard d'Estaing had responded to French apprehen-sions by requiring importers to obtain "administrative visas" for a large number of machine-tools.

Industry Output Bankon Grindlays for U.S. \$ Deposit Accounts Declines in Italy

Reuters

ROME — Italian industrial ontput, seasonally adjusted, fell a provisional 0.49 percent in April after a 1.4-percent decline in March, the National Statistics Institute reported Monday. ed Monday.

ed Monday.

Year on year the institute's seasonally adjusted index, base 1970, showed a 3.5-percent fall to 143.0 compared with a 4.1-percent year-on-year decline in March. The index reached 150.3 in April, 1980.

The institute said the April figures indicated industrial produc-tion was continuing to fall, although at a more restrained rate. with declines registered in the shoe, clothing and paper indus-

European Gold Markets

London Zurich Ports (12.5 kBe) Official marylas and London and Paris, openic Zurich. U.S. dollars per supce.	 473.50 Closed Closed	

Tokyo Exchange



JIMBERLANA MINERALS N.L.

NOTICE TO ALL SHAREHOLDERS

The directors wish to advise you that a call of 25 cents per share has been made on all the existing 7.7 million partly paid shares so as to make them 50 cents fully paid shares. The call is due and payable no later than July 8th 1981. Following the completion of this call, all shareholders will be offered one option at 5 cents each to take up a fully paid share for every two fully paid shares then held. The exercise price for each option will be \$A1.00. Notices relating to the option issue will be despatched to registered shareholders in

The directors have decided to raise this capital for exploration and mine development by way of the call and option issue rather than erode existing shareholders' interests by the placement of shares with other parties.

- The Minador Gold Mine on the Witwatersrand Gold Fields, South Africa, is now in production and additional ore reserves are being evaluated which have the potential to considerably increase the scope of the overall project. [IMBERLANA will have a 50 p.c. interest in the profits earned by this mine.
- In Irian Jaya, West Irian, exploration field teams are presently active as part of the initial phase which will cost in the order of \$A630,000 in 1981. Further work will be required on this large project in 1982.
- Encouraging results in the Northern Territory of Australia have indicated a number of interesting prospective uranium and base metal targets and the board has received recommendations that these should be drilled.
- In Western Australia the company's consultants have recommended diamond drilling of certain of the mineral leases where recent work has indicated the presence of tantalite mineralisation below the surface.
- Certain oil and gas properties are currently being investigated in the U.S.A. The board believes that in addition to expenditure on its presently existing projects, part of the funds raised by this call and the forthcoming option issue, should be held in reserve for these possible opportunities in the U.S.A. or other such prospects which could warrant the company's investment.

Shareholders are reminded that the call of 25 cents per contributing share is payable to JIMBERLANA MINERALS N.L., 7th Floor, 450 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia on or before July 8th 1981.

Notices have already been mailed to all registered shareholders and no reminder notices are being despatched.

To avoid mail problems in Australia and elsewhere, shareholders are advised to pay the call to the company immediately.

Shares on which the call remains unpaid on July 22nd 1981 will be forfeited under

Forfeited shares will be auctioned and the forfeited shareholders will no longer be registered.

D. M. L. TULLOCH **CHAIRMAN**



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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 8

(Continued from Page 12)

FIV Pow

Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, June 5, 1981

Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, June 5, 1981

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The Notes selected for redemption will be repaid at their principal amount on and after July 15,

1981 at the offices of the Paying Agents listed below, upon surrender of the Notes with all coupons, maturing after the date set for redemption, appertaining thereto:

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548 Herengracht

Amsterdam

European American Bank & Trust Company 10 Hanover Square

New York NY 10015

Societé Générale de Banque S.A. 3 Montagne du Parc B-1000 Brussels

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft 10-14 Grosse Gallusstrasse 6000 Frankfurt/Main

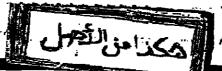
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> Union Bank of Switzerland 45 Bahnhofstrasse CH-8021 Zurich

US\$ 16,000,000 principal amount of Notes will remain outstanding after July 15, 1981

Amsterdam, June 2, 198

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Sep 4
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Sep 1
Se **European Stock Markets** London Metals Market June 8, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies) London \$60 \k 0.62 0.25 Glano
GIUS
Guinness
Hawker-Side
ICI
Guinness
Hawker-Side
ICI
Guinness
Luccos
Adorka-Seen
A New York Futures London Commodities **Floating Rate Notes** -4.00 -4.00 -3.72 -3.18 -2.04 -.66 -1.76 Banks 17.15 17.20 17.45 17.40 17.80 17.85 18.00 18.05 18.15 17,21 17,41 17,60 17,75 17,83 17,90 18,05 18,05 18,15 Dividends Company
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Market Summary

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Cash Prices June 8, 1981

Commodity Indexes

June 8, 1981

Moody's: base 190 : Dec. 31,1931. p — prefim-nory: f — finel Reuters: base 190 : Sep. 18, 1931. Dow Janes : base 190 : Average 1924-25-26.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

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New York Prices.

g—Also extra or extros. b—Annual rate plus stack dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or cold in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pold offer stock dividend or spill-up. i—Pold this year, dividend ormitted, deterrate or no action taken gi lost dividend meeting. k—Delcared or pold this year, on occumulative issue with dividends in urrates. n—New issue, r—Declared or pold in preceding 12 months give stack dividend. t—Pold in stock in a preceding 12 months, estimated cost value on excellent or a vicinity briting day. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 32 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a sell to stock dividend amounting to 23 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are

Sales figures are unofficial d—New yearly law, u—New Yearly high. Unless atherwise nated, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual albursaments based on the last quarterly or semi-armual declaration. Special or extra dividends or pay-ments not designated as regular are identified in the following

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the continuence of several pieces of legislation former Premier Premier Mehdi Bazargan. Gial revolution that transformed it from overseas, particularly the people who fill the new offices, in the nationalist movement that Haughey held several Cabinet po- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

AMEX Index

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creator 5 Gambol 9 Aquatic birds 14 Product sometimes made from corn oil

15 Asseverate 16 Show not uncommon in puzzles 17 — Khayyám 18 Mr. Darcy's creator

20 Biased 22 Cavities on the moon23 Slat 24 Guil's relative 25 Lixivium

26 Scripture 28 Beliefs 30 Costello or Gehrig 31 Soaks 32 Competent 36 Formerly

38 Supply station 39 Wax 40 Use a kiln 41 Jacob's eighth son, in the **Douay Version** 42 Riboutgrowth

43 Stalks, to a botanist 45 He wrote "Marius the Epicurean'

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51 TV hit 52 Rubens and Renoir 54 Books of devotions

57 Procrasti nator's colloquial promise 59 Iroquoian 60 Quay

61 Viking of fame 62 Portico 63 Anthony and Clarissa 64 Soprano Clamma

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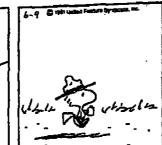
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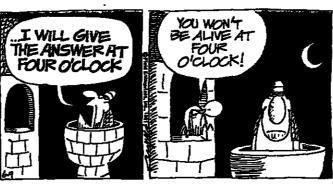
















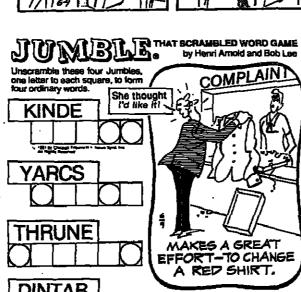












DINTAB Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Answer here: (Answers tomorrow Jumbles: TESTY AMITY NINETY OBJECT

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What you have to pay to get the most out of what you're told—ATTENTION

DENNIS THE MENACE



I'M READY TO SETTLE FOR A HOT DOG. HOW BOUT YOU?"

BOOKS

JULY'S PEOPLE By Nadine Gordimer. 159 pp. \$10.95. Viking, 625 Madison Ave., New York 10022. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE Smales are the kind of white Johannesburg liberals who believe they can be recognized even through the sights of a gun. There have been riots and shooting before, and always the broken glass was swept up and life went on. This time. though, the explosions they hear are "explosions of roles," and they realize

that it is time to go, if they still can. Bam Smales has just purchased a bright yellow Bakkie, a small sporting vehicle for hunting excursions in the bush, and it is in this that they make their escape - only now they are the hunted animals. He, his wife Maureen and their three small children are led to a family compound in the bush by July, their black servant.

"July's People" is Nadine Gordimer's projection of what it will be like if or when the time comes for the whites to leave Johannesburg. And since she writes more knowingly about South Africa than anyone else, this may be history in the making that we are reading.

Why do they come to us? July's wife asks. Because they have nowhere else to go, he answers. Nowhere? she says. Nowhere? But you told me that these people have a room for sleeping, one for reading, for eating, for cooking, for washing and moving the bowels - and now they have nowhere

"White people," July's wife says, "must have their people somewhere. Aren't they living everywhere in the world?" Her next question is, "What will they do to us now?" And July

says, "Nothing to us anymore."

The Smales who had a room for everything now live in a small, windowless but with a leaky grass roof and a stamped mud and dung floor. Manreen Smales had often thought of taking the family camping to one of these huts on their vacation. Now they are on a permanent vacation. She and her husband sit and wait for history to come for them like apeople in a hospital waiting room in the small hours, not looking at one another."

After the first few days, the children adapt very easily to their new life, but Maureen and Bam don't know how to adapt. They find that they have no vocabulary for it. Maureen is so outside of all recognition that she cannot even read a novel she

has brought along.
All the Smales have to identify themselves as members of the former ruling class is their car and Bam's gun. But it becomes apparent, in a subtle shift of power, that July wants the car in exchange for all the risks he is taking on their behalf. He wants to be a man with wheels. He is already learning how to drive, so that he can accel-

erate toward the future. It is better, Maureen decides, not to think about the past. The past is like the pig that follows her around now in the hope of her excrement. The past is a world in which Bam was a talk confident, decisive man instead of a confused and humiliated hulk.

The local king — a king as Gordiner describes him of empty villages and "a wilderness of neglect" — asks Barn to teach him how to shoot the gun, but everybody realizes that you can't shoot and kill time.

can't shoot and kill time.

July has retreated into an African inscrutability, erecting old formalities between himself and the Smales, pretending to be merely their "boy," someone who cannot understand what they are saying. In a wonderful scene near the end of "July's People," Maureen confronts July as he sits in a but with the car, like a man sitting but with the car, like a man sitting with a woman he loves. Ragged, unwashed, unkempt, a caricature of an attractive middle-aged white wom-an, she mocks him by posing herself-provocatively against the hood of the car like a model in an advertisement.

In that attitude, Maureen gathers all the irony, hurt and bafflement of someone whose role has been exploded, as Gordiner puts it. All of us, the author implies, pose against history in much the same man. It is the bind of much the same way. It is the kind of image, the kind of brutal and beautiful book, that she manages better than almost anyone else.

SAND RIVERS

By Peter Matthiessen. Photographs by Hugo van Lawick. 213 pp. \$19.95.

Viking, 625 Madison Ave., New York 10022.

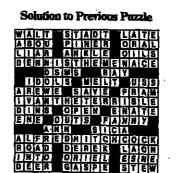
DOLITICS roars louder than lions now in Africa and irony is a hyena langh. The new white hunter is the writer who tracks and shoots down man-eating incongruities. The safari is usually psychological. Peter Matthies-sen is an exception. Though he is a writer, he is also a naturalist who reminds us that, outside of the towns and cities, Africa is still one of the most beautiful wild places in the world.

In "Sand Rivers," he takes us on a month-long safari into the Selous Game Reserve in southeast Tanzania, which he describes as the largest wildlife sanctuary on that continent and the greatest stronghold of wild animals left on earth. With Matthiessen is Brian Nicholson, a man who, as the last warden of the reserve, had spent more than 20 years there.

Nicholson is an old-fashioned African enthusiast, one who sees contemporary Africa as a young country wasting its resources like a teen-ager wasting his formative years. When he says that progress is turning many first-class Africans into third-class Enropeans, one feels that he has earned the right to make the judgment.

He and Matthiessen offer an interesting dialectic, for the author of "Sand Rivers" is rather pious about Africa and its people. Though he wrote in 1965 a brilliant and bitter novel set in South America, his subsequent work has tended to be a bit solemn. In this book, he worries about getting along with Brian Nicholson, as if they were in an encounter group rather than on a safari. He himself seems to be as sensitive to human presences as a wild animal.

He is very good, though, in describing Africa. While most think of it as



the "dark" continent, Matthiessen reminds us that, in its plant, bird and insect life, it is a riot of color. Even a grasshopper is "pink-lavender." In order to stimulate the growth of

new grass, Nicholson has his men burn last year's dry stalks - a common practice — and this sometimes leaves them walking through a black and smoking ruin. It is as if the for-mer warden enjoyed the metaphor, for burned-out and smoking with dissension is how Africa appears to himnow. Poaching is decimating the animals, the trails are being neglected, soon the government will be catting

the timber.

Of course, he has good yarns about the old days: hunting stories, encounters with man-eating lions, treks through virgin country. He points out that carefully restricted safaris supported the enormous reserves in his time and could once more. According to him, it is only such close supervision that has kept the Selous Game Reserve from deteriorating as the great Kenya parks have.

Matthiessen quotes him on the difference between a park and a gaine reserve: Here there is no minibus beside the lion, the animals are not sophisticated, and they are strikingly healthy compared to the scruffy specimens you see in the parks. In this un-touched country, it is even possible to drink the water without fear.

Matthiessen is a proper romantic about Africa. He refuses an armed guard when he goes strolling alone in the bush because this would destroy the "feeling of intensity and suspense." He appreciates the "alertness" that being unarmed encourage.

ness" that being unarmed encourages.

There are no politics in the bush, only attack and defense: five wild dogs killing a warthog, a hippopota-mus savaged by a lion, a cobra that was tolerated until it spat on one of the carriers, hyenas browsing through the camp in the dark. A rhinoceros making a stand in front of its calf is the high point of the trip for Matthies-

The organizers of the trip called it "the last safari into the wilderness." The statement has an apocalyptic sound, but then the new Africa has more apocalypses than lions.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

West won the fourth round of clabs

By Alan Truscott

BRIDGE

ON the diagramed deal, the response of two no-trump concealed a four-card heart suit and suggested length in clubs. South therefore had good reason to hope that West would lead a major suit, but unfortunately he produced the club two, getting the defense off to a good start. South ducked the opening club lead, won the club return and played a third round himself. He was content to allow the defense to score its club tricks in the hope that something helpful would develop. And it did.

◆K1096 **VA42** 474 WEST (D) EAST **Ģ**J854 ♥08 ♦K10862 ♥J975 ♣K1092 **4QJ86** SOUTH **♦AO3** ♥K 1063 **4**A53 East and West were vulnerable. The bidding West .

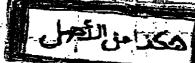
2N.T. Pess Pass Pass 3N.T. Pass

Pass West led the club two.

and was in difficulty. As it happens, it would have been safe to lead a diamond, but he did not know that his partner held the jack. South had thrown a diamond from his hand and a diamond and heart from the daminy. Any major suit shift was the left help the declarer. West tried the heart gight South blood her west tried the heart. eight. South played low from dumary. and was due to score 10 sconer or later whether or not East played his lick.
East played low, and the heart real
won. South finessed the diamond queen successfully, and the position was now this: NORTH

♦ K 1096 **♦A7**. WEST **4385**4 **♥** J97 ♦ K 1086 SOUTH VK63

The lead of the diamond ace of barrassed East, who had to airw South an extra trick in one of the 18-



Berenyi Pitches 1-Hitter as Reds Defeat the Expos

From Agency Dispatches
CINCINNATI — Bruce Berenyi pitched a one-hitter and allowed ust two base runners Sunday in leading the Reds to a 2-0 victory

over the Montreal Expos.

Berenyi (5-2) allowed a two-out single to Andre Dawson in the fourth inning and walked Warren Cromartie in the eighth in throwing the fourth consecutive com-plete game by a Red pitcher. Bere-nyi, recording his lirst victory

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

since May 14, struck out 10 and walked one for his second complete game and shutout. Joe Noian, the Reds' catcher, but

his first homer of the season, off Ray Burnis (3-5), to give the Reds a 1-0 lead in the second. A throwing error by Burns led to an unearned Cincinnati run in the third. Dave Collins led off with a double and took third when Burnis tossed the ball into center field on a pickoff attempt. Ron Oester lofted a sacrifice fly to right to score Collins.

Phillies 7, Braves 5

In Atlanta, Pete Rose drove in two runs with a single and a sacrifice fly, closing in on the National League hit record, as Philadelphia beat Atlanta, 7-5. Rose batted in one of three fifth inning Philadelphia runs with a single that left him four hits behind Stan Musial's National League career record of 3,630. Rose's sacrifice fly came in the sixth, when the Phils scored

Dodgers 7, Cubs 0

In Chicago, Dusty Baker hit a two-run homer and a double to back the six-hit, II-strikeout pitching of Bob Welch as the Los Angeles Dodgers snapped a four-game losing streak with a 7-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Mets 3, Astros 1

In Houston, Dave Kingman hit his 13th bomer, and Mike Scott and Neil Allen combined to pitch

Line Scores

Notation Corbett (7) and Wynegar; Wilcox and Pohery. W—Wilcox, 6-5. L.—Koosman, 3-8.

Milwoukee 100 082 008—1 19 8 Corsos City 20, 807 826—7 9 3 Lerct. Keeben (6), Ecsterty (3) and Macre; offitiors, Mortis (6) and Wolfon, W—Selfsberg,

078 110 780-4 E 1 079 000 606-1 6 6

(10). W.—Drago, 3-2. L.— Stanton, 1-1. HR—Seat-

Boston 106 010 601 08-2 7 6 Ockland 818 002 60-4 8 2 Exkersley, Clear (9) and Alfenson; Underwood, J.Jones (6), Owchinko (9), Herwerio (18) and Newmon, Heath (11), W.—Herwerio, 1-0, L.—Clear, 7-1, HRs—Boston, Hoffman (1), Ookland, Armas (13), Murphy (9).

Toronto 895 000 605—6 4 1
Texas - 616 602 15x—9 14 9
Todd, R.L.Jectson (7), Willis (8), Barlow (8)
and Whift? Darwin and Sandberg, W—Darwin, 7-4, L—Todd, 2-5, MR—Texas, B.Bell (8).

MATIONAL LEAGUE 0 800 011 000—2 7 2 200 001 00x—3 4 1 Blue, Breinins (7) and May: Solomon, Romo (7) and Pena. W.—Solomon, 5-3. L.—Sive, 5-5. HRs.—Son Francisco, D.Evans (9), Maryon (4).

003 200 1006—5 & 1 000 001 000—7 8 3 Weish and Swisher; Shirtey, Littelf (4), Sylves (6), Otten (8) and Tenace W—Weish, 3-4 L— Shirtey, 4-3. HRs—San Diego, Richards (3).

Los Angeles 217 001 110--7 15 8
Chicogo Welch and Sciencio; Montz, Krovec (4),
McGlothen (7), Coudill (8) and J.Dovis, WWelch, 43, L-Moriz, 2-5, HR-Los Angeles,
Rober (4).

Attentia 800 132 100—7 14 1
Attentia 100.200 200—6 13 2
Espirosia, Lyle (5), Reed (7) and Moreland;
Petry, Hanna (6), Hrabasty (8) and Benedict,
W—Lyle,5-1, L—Petry,5-4.

000 000 210-1 4 0 000 000 001-1 6 1 M.Scott, Alten (9) and Trevino: Knepper and ulols. W—M.Scott, 3-4. L—Knepper, 5-1. HR—

a six-hitter to help New York to a 3-1 victory over Houston. Scott (3-4) hooked up in a pitchers' duel with Bob Knepper (5-1) until the seventh inning, when Hubie Brooks and Alex Trevino opened with singles. Doug Flynn then hit a comebacker to Knepper, who forced Brooks at third. Third baseman Art Howe attempted to double Flynn at first but threw the ball down the right-field line, allowing Trevino to score and Flynn to go to third. Scott then hit a sac-rifice fly.

Padres 5, Cardinals 1

In St. Louis, Gene Richards hit a three-run homer and drove in another run with a single as San Diego beat St. Louis, 5-1, behind Chris Welsh's eight-hitter to saivage the final game of a three-

Pirates 3, Giants 2

In Pittsburgh, Bill Madlock broke a 2-2 tie with a one-out home run in the sixth inning to lift Pittsburgh over San Francisco, 3-2. Eddie Solomon (5-3) got help in the seventh inning from Enrique Romo as the Pirates won their second game in the three-game series with the Giants.

Yankees 3, White Sox I

In the American League, at New York, Ron Guidry allowed four hits in 5% innings, then let re-lievers Ron Davis and Goose Gossage finish up as New York defeated Chicago, 3-1, for its seventh straight victory. Three walks enabled the first-place Yankees to score twice in the fourth inning and ensure a sweep of the threegame series. New York trailed af-ter three innings, 1-0. Then Lou Pi-nella singled, Dave Winfield doubled and Bob Watson walked to load the bases. Graig Nettles' dribbler to first base scored the tying run. Ross Baumgarten (5-6) walked Barry Foote and Aurelio Rodriguez to force in another.

Tigers 3, Twins 0

In Detroit, Milt Wilcox got a cortisone shot for his sore shoulder, then pitched a five-hitter as the Tigers beat Minnesota, 3-0, and swept their three-game series. Tom Brookens had two hits and 800 000 000-0 5 1 10m prookens nad two mis and see 000 30x-3 7 0 scored the first run in a three-run seventh inning.

Orioles 4, Angels 1

In Anaheim, Calif., the Balti-more Orioles defeated California, 4-1, behind the six-hit pitching of Dennis Martinez and home runs by John Lowenstein and Eddie Minray. The triumph snapped a 5-game Oriole losing streak.

Royals 7, Brewers 1

In Kansas City, Lee May and John Wathan each drove in two Colitorala 119 006 008-1 6 8
D.Martinez and Demosay; Frost, Hassier (5),
F.Martinez (7) and Oft. W.-D.Martinez, 7-2 L.—
Frost. 1-1. HRs.—Boltimore. Lowenstein (3),
Murrary (8).

Cleveloral 800 802 802 80-4 15 2
Sectific 900 903 818 91-5 11. 0
Worls, Monse (4), Stenton (8) and Dizz; Abbott, Rowtey (7), Drago (9) and Bulling, Narran
(10), W.-Drago, 3-2 L.—Stanton, 13, MS-Section (8), and Dizz; Abbott, Rowtey (7), Drago (9) and Bulling, Narran
(10), W.-Drago, 3-2 L.—Stanton, 13, MS-Section (8) and Dizz; Abbott, Rowtey (7), Drago (9) and Bulling, Narran
(10), W.-Drago, 3-2 L.—Stanton, 13, MS-Section (8) and Dizz; Abbott, Rowtey (7), Drago (7), and Dizz; Abbott, Rowtey (7), and Dizz; Abbott, Rowtey

Mariners 5, Indians 4

In Seattle, Julio Cruz did about everything as Seattle beat Cleve-land, 5-4. Cruz singled in the 11th inning, stole second and scored on Tom Paciorek's single. He tied the major league fielding record held by Terry Harmon of the 1971 Phillies for most chances for a second baseman in nine innings by han-dling 18. He had a 19th in the extra innings to miss the extra-inning record by one. He extended his hit-ting streak to 10 games. His stolen base was his 27th this season and 31st straight, one short of the American League record.

A's 4, Red Sox 3

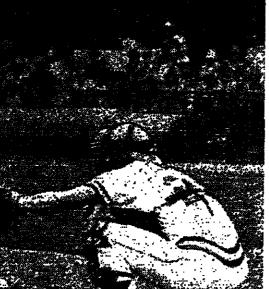
In Oakland, Dwayne Murphy hit a one-out, center-field homer in the 11th inning to give Oakland a 4-3 victory over Boston. Murphy had helped force the overtime with a ninth-inning single. Mark Clear (7-1) was the victim. Dave Heaver-lo (1-0) was making his first ap-pearance since returning from Tacoma of the Coast League.

Rangers 9, Blue Jays 0

In Arlington, Tex., Danny Darwin pitched a four-hitter, Bud-dy Bell hit a grand slam and Al Oliver had four hits, including a club record three doubles, as Texas crushed Toronto, 9-0. With the three-game sweep, the Rangers stayed one game behind Oakland the American League West. Darwin (7-4) struck out nine.



larmed Lou Manne general manager.
National Hackey League
WASHINGTON—Signed Roland Staltz,
ring, to a two-year cordinact.



Pete Rose driving in a run Sunday to move closer to Stan Musial's record for career hits.



INTRODUCTION TO CFL - Vince Ferragamo, in his first test in the Canadian Football League, passed for 151 yards, but was intercepted three times, as the Hamilton Tiger-Cats beat Ferragamo's Montreal Alouettes, 27-21, Sunday in an exhibition game: Ferragamo, who played out his option last season with the Los Angeles Rams of the National Football League, hit on nine of 17 passes and was replaced by Steve Grant as the third quarter began.

Musial Set to Congratulate Rose

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service NEW YORK - In their bigleague careers, they passed like ships in the night — Pete Rose a second baseman in his rookie sea-son, Stan Musial a legend in his last season.

But on the last day of that 1963 season in old Sportsman's Park in St. Louis there was a momentary connection for posterity. From his corkscrew stance, Stan Musial slashed a sharp grounder off Jim Maloney of the Cincinnati Reds past Rose into right field. It was Stan The Man's last hit, his

3,630th hit, the National League record that Rose is approaching.
"I remember Stan got two hits that day, one to my left," Rose said recently. "If I have a little surjector, that would I'd been a little quicker, that would have been two less hits I have to

Now, as Musial was talking about Rose over the telephone from his St. Louis restaurant, he was glancing at a box score of that game on a souvenir photo after his

Major League **Standings**

BASEBALL

National League
CHICAGO—Caited up Willie Hernandez, pitchw, from lowe of the American Association. Sent cort Thompson, outfletder, to lowe. NEW YORK—Optioned Wally Backman, in-telder, to Tidewoter of the International .eogue. STLOUIS—6old George Frazier, pitcher, to tie Columbus Cilipeers of the international League for an undetermined amount of costs.

Transactions

UNITED STATES CANADA CUP TEAM-

League.

"If I can get to within a couple hundred of Cobb in the next country to the country to ple years," Rose says, "we'll see what happens." "It all depends on when that time comes," Musial said. "My last centrate. At the plate, my mind would be wandering. I'd swing at a pitch I knew I should have taken.

Baseball Ruling Delayed

United Press Inte NEW YORK - A U.S. federal judge said Monday that he will wait until later this week before ruling on a request for an injunction by the National Labor Relations Board that would postpone a free agent compensation plan by major league baseball owners and thus prevent a strike by the play-CTS.

22 seasons for the Cardinals as an outfielder and first baseman.

"I got two hits that day all right," he said with a laugh, "but Pete got three."

Some time this week, barring a strike, Rose again will have one more bit than Musial - lifetime. And Musial, now 60, has started sitting in a box seat whenever the Phillies play, waiting to congratu-"I saw Pete after the World Se-

ries last year," Stan Musial said, "and I told him I'd be happy to be there when he got close."

The Man always had class. The

Man was the nickname he got in Brooklyn where his line drives all but knocked down the Ebbets Field scoreboard. Once he hit a home run so far across Bedford Avenue into a parking lot that two kids were still chasing the ball when he trotted across home plate.

Of Stan

Another time, against the Dodgers in St. Louis, he missed a screw ball by a foot, stepped out of the batter's box, looked back at Roy Campanella and told the Dodger catcher that he had "swung like an old woman" at that

"I told him, 'Yes, you did,' " Campanella later remembered, and I said to myself, Now I got ol' Stan, now I got ol' Stan talking to me.' The next pitch, ol' Stan hit it about 450 feet over the pavilion roof in Sportsman's Park and I said to myself, 'Yes, I really had ol' Stan.'

Nobody ever had of Stan, at least not until he started to age. During the 1956 season he was wincing with an inflamed appendix but rather than undergo surgery, he had the appendix frozen. He hit 310 that year and led the

league with 109 runs batted in. He won seven batting titles, he hit 331 over 22 seasons. But in 1959 he suddenly had a bad year. Then 38 years old, he batted .255 but he kept playing because he wanted to break the National League record for hits, then held by Honus Wagner with 3,430. He batted .275 at age 39 in 1960.

he batted 288 at age 40 in 1961, but suddenly, in 1962 at age 41, he hit .330 with 19 homers and 82 runs batted in. When he skidded to .255 in 1963, he retired.

"I thought my hits record probably would have stood a little longer than it has," Musial said.

When he retired, Musial had more hits than anybody except Ty Cobb, whose total of 4,191 appeared to be insurmountable.

But now Rose, who turned 40 in April, has a chance to go on and break Cobb's record for hits, just as Henry Aaron broke Babe Ruth's record for career home runs. In all the commotion over Rose catching Musial, he still has to catch Aaron's total of 3,771 hits before he can go after Cobb's to-tal; Aaron had 3,600 in the National League, 171 in the American

two years, hitting got to be work. The big thing was I couldn't con-I'd come back to the dugout and say to myself, Why did I swing at that pitch? That's what I mean by my mind wandering. I didn't have the same concentration any more."



Stan Musial

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Red Smith

How Luis Barrera Saw It

NEW YORK - As long as racing records are kept, they will testi-fy that in 1981 Pleasant Colony won the Kentucky Derby and Preakness for John Campo, his trainer, and Summing won the Belmont Stakes for Luis Barrera, his trainer. That isn't the way Luis Barrera saw it.

Last January Barrera's wife, Clara, was examined for a severe bronchial cough, surgery followed, and the diagnosis was lung cancer.
"I want to know what I have," she told her husband after the operation, so they told her the truth. The prognosis was that she might live one year or possibly as many as

last Thursday Barrera was putting the finishing touches on Summing in preparation for the Belmont. At I p.m. when the work was done, he received a phone call.
"Honey," Clara Barrera said, "I have great news. The X-rays came back and they show nothing. The chemotherapy worked."
"Honey," Lnis Barrera said, "I just won the Derby."

Ten in Brackets

Fifty-odd hours later, under a brilliantly cool ride by George Martens, Summing beat Pleasant Colony back to third place in the third event of the Triple Crown series and the favorite wound up bracketed with nine others who had won the first two parts of the

triad but failed in the last. "I really didn't ask him to go until the eighth pole," George Martens said. "I was hoping the wire was coming up fast, though."

George was looking hord for the

George was looking hard for the finish line because Highland Blade was a hard-closing second, only a neck off the winner at the end. Pleasant Colony, who had won from behind in the Derby and Preakness, was a length and a half

"Now I've won the Derby, Preakness and Belmont," Luis Bar-rera said, still thinking of Clara.

Campo Not Impressed

Summing was one of the lesser-known members of the 11-horse field, but he had raced more often than any of the others. He won twice in eight starts as a 2-year-old, scoring in a maiden race at Bel-mont and an allowance at Aqueduct. This year he was fourth and second in two stakes at Aqueduct, then won an allowance there before losing four straight. But he won the Hill Prince on grass at Belmont and the Pennsylvania Derby at Keystone leading up to

John Campo had not been impressed. "Going to Keystone," he had said, "is like going to Charles

Angel Cordero, who rode Summing May 6 in the Hill Prince, had another commitment May 25, so Martens got the mount in the Pennsylvania Derby. Barrera liked his ride that day. He loved the ride Saturday, as he should have.

Martens saved ground all the way, finding room on the rail to move up steadily in the back-stretch. He sat still and let the colt go at his own pace for half the

race's mile and a half. Before they had gone a mile. Summing was in front and his rider was still sitting still. They had a comfortable lead turning into the home stretch. Then Martens drew his whip, waved it beside his mount's head several times, then fetched him three strokes right-handed. Just above the wire when Highland Blade was coming hard, George gave the winner one more whack

One of the Family

The job consumed a good deal of time, 2 minutes and 29 seconds. which is five seconds more than Secretariat needed in 1973, but it was worth \$170,580.

The purse money, less commissions for Martens and Barrera, went to Charles T. Wilson, a Yalie from New York who took a mas-ter's at Columbia, taught school in New York and published the Putnam County Press before joining his father in the manufacture of rubber products in Mexico City, where he now lives. He has had race horses for about 20 years. Luis Barrera, 59 years old, is a member of an illustrious racing

family. His brothers, Angel, Oscar, Willie and Lazaro, are trainers and so are Laz's sons, Albert and Larry. Luis and his brothers were born within a three-iron shot of Oriental Park in Havana, and Luis got his early experience working for Angel and Laz. The latter has won two Belmonts, with Bold Forbes and Affirmed.

As for Pleasant Colony, who started at odds of 4 to 5 while Summing went away at 7.90 to 1, none of his people made any excuses. John Campo said the best horse won. So did Jorge Velasquez,

who rode the favorite. The only excuse anybody could find for Pleasant Colony was then: He may have been upset by the presence of a television cameraman in the ouside stall of the start-ing gate. Pleasant Colony, who had the 11th post position, saw the man and twice refused to enter his stall. When at last assistant starters got him in, he reared nervously before settling down for the start. He

got off cleanly, though. He was last into the backstretch but that didn't disturb his backers. They had seen him win from beind in the past. This time they didn't

Watson Defeats Valentine In Playoff in Atlanta Golf

ATLANTA — Tom Watson cap-tured his third PGA victory of this year Sunday by beating Tommy Valentine the local favorite, on the third hole of a sudden-death playoff to win the Atlanta Golf

Watson and Valentine finished the regulation 72 holes tied at 11under-par 277 when Watson scrambled to save a bogey on the

NBA Pistons Set To Draft Isiah Thomas

United Press Intern DETROIT - The Detroit Pistons seem on the verge of getting the man they want — Indiana guard Isiah Thomas in Tuesday's NBA college draft. Detroit's selection of Thomas as the No. 2 pick was confirmed Sunday after the Dallas Mavericks said they would make De Paul forward Mark Aguirre the first pick in the draft.

"This is what we've been waiting for," said General Manager Jack McCloskey of the Pistons. "We will absolutely take Isiah — unless somebody makes us such a fantastic trade offer we can't afford to turn it

McCloskey said he anticipated no problems signing and retaining Thomas even though the 6-foot-1 point guard previ-ously indicated he did not want to play with the Pistons.

final hole and then stood by to watch Valentine, an Atlanta native who had not come close to winning previously in his four years on the pro golf tour, drop a pres-surized four-foot birdie putt to

force the playoff. The two went back to the 16th hole of the hilly Atlanta Country Club course to begin the seventh sudden death playoff on the PGA Tour this year.

Both made par 3s on that hole with Watson chipping out of the rough to less than a foot from the hole and Valentine two-putting from 40 feet. Watson put more pressure on Valentine at the second extra hole when he sank a 10footer just inside the fringe for a birdie, but Valentine, who had pitched to within four feet, also birdied.

But the par-5 18th, the same hole where Valentine had caught Watson in regulation play a short while before, turned out to be the Georgian's undoing. Valentine buried his third shot in a sand trap and, although he managed to get out more easily than expected, was unable to sink the 15-foot putt and

settled for a bogey. Watson, also 15 feet away but on in 3, played it safe, rolling his first putt to within inches of the cup and then tapping in his winning par putt.

3d Stastmy Defects to NHL

The Associated Press MONTREAL - A third member of the hockey-playing Stastnys has followed his brothers in defect-ing from Czechoslovakia as Marian Stastny joined the Quebec Nor-diques of the National Hockey

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one of several pieces of legislation former Premier Mehdi Bazargan, cial revolution that transformed it from overseas, particularly the people who fill the new offices, in the nationalist movement that Haughey held several Cabinet po- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Contributing Factor

WASHINGTON — The White House has proposed a serious relaxation in the 1977 Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which was intended to prevent American companies from bribing foreign of-

The administration maintains that the United States is losing too

much business to competitors because U.S.firms can't grease the palms of some of their best cus-

tomers If Congress goes along with it, U.S. executives are going to have to do a complete Buchwald switch, as most of

them had given strict orders not to offer bribes for contracts abroad. The truth of the matter is, U.S. company sales reps are out of

* * *

A friend of mine from a multinational confessed this to me the other day. "I was pretty good at bribing politicians abroad in my time," he told me, "but I think I've lost my touch." "It will come back," I assured

him. "It's like a foreign language. All you need is a little practice." "That's why I came over to-night," he said. "I was hoping you would help me brush up."
"Sure," I told him. "Why don't

you play yourself and I'll play the brother-in-law of the president of a country where you're trying to get

a big order."
"That would be great. Let's pretend that we're having dinner at the brother-in-law's palace." "You're on."

"Your Excellency, thank you for your wonderful hospitality. I have never had such a sumptuous banquet in my life."

"It is my pleasure, Mr. Doppel. Tell me, what brings you to Enchi-

"My company is interested in arranging a contract for the sale of puppy formula. We believe this could make a great health contri-bution to Enchilada, as it would save your dogs from breast-feeding

their young "Everyone has been offering us puppy formula. What are your terms?"

"A five-year, low-interest, financed contract in which you would guarantee to buy \$10 million of formula at world market

"That's very interesting. My brother-in-law would like that. But what about his wife's foundation for the widows and orphans of En-

chilada?" "We would be happy to make a contribution."

"Good. The money is to be deposited in Switzerland. "Why Switzerland?"

"That is where the foundation has its headquarters."

"No problem. Then it's a deal?" "Not yet. I'm sure your country is interested in the welfare of our people. I am the president of Enchilada United Way, and we are in the middle of our fund drive." "Of course. Our company al-

ways gives to the United Way. Here is the numbered bank account of the Enchilada United Way in Liechtenstein. Just have your bank wire my cousin's bank in Miami. He is treasurer of the

"Our bank will attend to it. Can we sign a letter of agreement now?"

"I'm not in the position to sign such a letter. That has to be done by my uncle, who is minister of commerce. I will write a note to him, but I warn you he's a tough man to deal with. He only accepts diamonds.

We'll find diamonds. Anyone else on the list I should know about?"

"If you could find it in your heart to spare a few dollars for Army Chief General Valdez's Veterans Hospital, he would be eternally grateful."

"Of course. Where is the hospi-

"It hasn't been built yet. But he'll be happy to show you the "If my company has anything to

say about it, he shall have his hos-"You've done great," I told

Doppel. "You're going to make a great comeback in the international bribery business. "Whew," he said, relieved, "for a while I thought I had lost my fast

01981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Galanos

'I Can't Imagine Wanting to Wear Someone Else's Name On My Derriere, but If I Ever Did, I'd Want the Original'

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribuse OS ANGELES - Even the ab driver could not believe it. "This ain't no fashion district," he kept saying. It looked like a run-down industrial area, not a place where you'd expect to find a famous designer. Yet, there it was, Galanos, a small plaque on a small door.

The Philadelphia-born designer, who is widely considered one of the United States' finest talents (and the most expensive. with dresses from \$1,595 to \$15,000), smiled at the visitor's surprise and said: "I bought that place 20 years ago because it was cheap and convenient." James Galanos, who recently turned 55, smiled and looked around his modest, cluttered office where, in a corner, are three Coty fashion awards that he won some years

Of all U.S. fashion designers, Galanos is probably the most au-thentic as well as the most private. Let others put their names on everything and reap a fortune. Galanos is not interested.

"I had all those offers when I started my career," he said. "Continental Airlines wanted us to design uniforms. So did TWA. Timex asked us to design watches. Fieldcrest wanted us to design sheets. I said no, I still say no, because I could not put my name to something unless I was totally involved. And I simply didn't have the time or desire to be totally involved. I can hardly keep this thing going. Very few designers are really artistically involved in the things they put their names on. I would never, for instance, put my name on jeans. I can't imaginé ever wanting to wear someone else's name on my derriere, but if I ever did, I'd want the original."

Lofty Style

There is little chance that Galanos will put his name on anyone's derriere. His lofty style is more associated with evening glamour, satin and sequins, the likes of which Nancy Reagan has been wearing for years and that she wore at the inaugural ball. Galanos' name has been very much in the spotlight since peo-



ple noted he is one of Mrs. Reagan's favorites. "There's been a revival of interest in what we do," he said. "We're very lucky." he added, "because Mrs. Reagan stimulated the fashion industry, simply caused she showed an interest in clothes and entertaining - as opposed to the last regime which was low-key and, you know, homespun." Mrs. Reagan "has simplicity and a sense of quality that's appealing to the general

Other customers, who also hap-pen to be Mrs. Reagan's friends, and, in a strange way, almost look-alikes, include Betsy Bloomingdale, Mrs. Ray Stark, Mrs. Walter Annenberg and Mrs. Earle Jorgensen. Rosalind Russell, who has worn Galanos' clothes since the designer was an assistant to Jean Louis at Colomhia Pictures, is another steadfast fan. "It's hard to believe, but I did come here 30 years ago because I wanted to work for the movies," Galanos said.

"Everybody says I'm a contu-rier. In fact, I make high-priced clothes, but unlike Seventh Avenue, our clothes are not processed clothes. Everything is

lined, the silk lining alone some-times costs \$25 a yard. Every dress is individually made. Our clothes are as expensive as Paris couture clothes. It's unbelievable but they sell. I have a woman who buys a minimum of 25 models per season, all priced between \$3,000 and \$6,000. Most of those women used to go to Paris and go through those fittings. But they don't want it any more. It's passé. They want to see and ished product. Like it or don't

Galanos' turnover is about \$2.5 million. "It sounds small but that is a tremendous volume for that price range," he said. "It means about a thousand outfits a season." Although he is associated with evening wear, "we do ev-erything, including coats and suits." His clothes are expensive because, as he explains, they are made exclusively of European fabrics ("minimum price is \$50 a yard") and trimmed with accessories also bought in Europe."

justments on their figures."

"Both my parents are from Greece," he said. "I like Europe very much." Galanos, who once worked for Robert Piguet in Par-is, uses the same fabrics that are replied.

used by top Paris designers. "However, it's not easy," he said. "I have to be on the phone all day.

As in the early couture days, everything is done on the premises and hats and shoes are designed especially for each collection, not to be sold or licensed later. "I sell them cheap to my models after the shows are over," he said. Clothes are put together in an artisanal fashion, in primitive lofts the likes of which could be found in the most obscure parts of Paris. Galanos' operation also recalls the old days of couture, when it took a week to make a dress. Buttonholes, for instance, are still made by hand.

In Paris, the only designer he really admires is Yves Saint Laurent. On the whole, except for Bill Blass, he thinks poorly of his U.S. colleagues. "What saddens me," he said, "is that the quality is not there today. The clothes are expensive and the prices are not justified."

Unlike the new fashion gurus, Galanos - who consented to give his name to a perfume only two years ago — has no use for the international social route. "I never see collections. I stay out of all those fashion projects. You're in another world here. They forget you. I live alone, I'm not terribly social. I pick and choose. I like mustly, I like to travel. But mostly, I like to work. Six days a week."

The California Lifestyle

California designers, he said, "don't want to be Paris or New York. They don't care. There is a lifestyle here that is unique in the world. Rodeo Drive is lined with the most luxurious shops and people go around in jogging suits and sneakers. Yet, they entertain quite beautifully, their homes are fantastic, they dress casually, yet richly. They're not afraid to put fantastic jewels with casual clothes. They have a sense of style and are not afraid of it. It's not pretentious. If you went to a rich resort in Europe, they'd be more serious and pretentious. Here it's easy, relaxed and throwaway."

But sloppy, perhaps? "The whole world is sloppy," Galanos

'42nd Street,' 'Amadeus' PEOPLE: Win Top Tony Awards 42nd Street" won a Tony award. New York theater's top first time when he won the Nobel

Prize for literature last year. honor, as Broadway's best musical, while an English import, "Ama-Feminist Glorie Steinem says the deus," topped the drama category popularity of the Moral Majority is a tribute to the success" of the with five Tonys, including the best-play award Lauren Bacali, a feminist movement. The founder Tony winner in 1970 as the star of of MS. Magazine told a huncheon "Applause," won her second Tony meeting of the City Club of Chicafor "Woman of the Year," a basedgo, "They wouldn't need a Moral on-a-movie musical in which she Majority if it weren't for the womstars as a TV anchorwoman who en's movement." . Evangeline falls in love. Her show also won Gouletas Carey, the wife of New York Gov. Hugh Carey, says her introduction to the women's moveawards in the best-book and bestscore categories. Kevin Kline, the swashbuckling Pirate King in the revival of The Pirates of Penment didn't come from books. movies or consciousness-raising zance," won as the season's best sessions. "It came from my parents actor in a musical. The show also and brothers, who always treated won Tonys as the 1980-81 season's me equally to them," she said in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., at the 1981 conference of the Pan Pacific best revival and for the direction of Wilford Leach. Elizabeth Taylor, nominated for a Tony in her and Southeast Asia Women's As-Broadway debut in a revival of sociation, established to promote "The Little Foxes," didn't win. Infriendship among Asian and Pacifstead, the award in the best-acic countries. tress, drama, category, went to England's Jane Lapotaire, star of It's four years since actress Jean "Piaf," about the ill-fated French Marsh last faced the TV cameras singer. Tony voters also picked another visitor from England, Ian McKellen, as the best actor in a play for his role in "Amadeus," in which he plays Antonio Salieri, the bitter court rival of composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The show also won honors for its author, Peter Shaffer, a winner in 1975 for "Equus," and for Peter Hall, the director, and John Bury.

as the maid Rose in "Upstairs. Downstairs," but she says her fans still think of her as Rose. "I honestly don't understand it," she says. "I've cut my hair. I now wear glasses, and I don't sound like Rose, with her Cockney accent. But people still come up to me and say 'Hello, Rose.'" "Upstairs, Downstairs" has filled Jean Marsh's pockets: She has a share in all royalties as co-originator. "For a girl who was born in a poor section of London. I now have an apartment on New York's rich East Side and a house in a rich part of Oxfordshire - both of which keep me quite poor." Choreographer George Balan-chine, head of the New York City

Ballet, has been honored by the Austrian government and by the Jewish National Fund. He was given the Austrian Decoration of Honor for Science and the Arts in recognition of his longtime interest in Austrian composers such as Mozart, Schoenberg, Brahms, Webern and Johann Strauss Jr. The JNF, an organization devoted to land reclamation and forestation in Israel, awarded Balanchine its First Annual Tarbut Award for his contributions to dance in America and the world. . . In Mount Vernon, Iowa, Chai Zemin, Chinese ambassador to the United States, received an honorary doctorate of laws degree from Cornell College. Chai described the presentation as "a moment of exceptional joy in

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who won awards for his "Ama-

deus" set and lighting. There was an emotion-packed moment dur-

ing the ceremonies when the late

Gower Champion was awarded a Tony for his choreography of "42nd Street," based on the movie classic. The black-tie audience at

the Mark Hellinger Theater, site of

the 35th annual awards ceremony,

crupted into sustained applause

when Champion's name was an-

nounced. His son, Gregg, accepted

the award for Champion, a five-time Tony winner who died last

August on the day his show

Nobel Prize poet Czeslow Milosz

was acclaimed as a national hero

when he returned to his native Po-land after nearly 30 years of self-

imposed exile. Milosz, now a U.S.

citizen, is on a two-week tour of

Poland to give poetry readings and

receive an honorary degree from

the Catholic University at Lublin.

Milosz served as Polish cultural attache in Paris during the early

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